

Washington, D. C. MAR 27 1918

MAJOR O. H. MASON

LIAISON OFFICER

SUBJECT Miscellaneous Items-----Military, Argentina and Chile.

From R.C.

No. 1055

Date

February 25 1918

Replies to No.

Date

19

On the appropriation for the War Department being discussed in the Chamber of Deputies, Deputy Jimenez asked that the Army chaplains be suppressed, and Deputy Repetto asked that entertainment expenses for the Minister also be suppressed. Other slight changes were suggested by different Deputies, but in each one of the items discussed eventually the appropriations corresponding as settled by the Budget Committee were adopted. Señor Gática suggested that civilian employees should be entitled to "assimilated" military rank. This proposition was supported by the Minister of War, and it was stated that the requisite law would be promulgated shortly. However as previously the Budget Committee's plan was adhered to. Señor Gática then proposed that two chairs of pedagogy should be created in the Military College. This was accepted by the Chamber, also a request of the Minister of War to the effect that the number of surgeons in the Army "assimilated" to Colonel (the rank of) should be increased to six. Other slight changes were agreed to by the Chamber, as an increase in the number of pharmacists and assistants of same, the re-appointment of a veterinary, etc.

*Argentina*

In Boletín Militar No. 4937 of January 23rd, 1918 the following decree is published with reference to the incorporation of the 1897 class of conscripts:

"The Executive Power of the Nation decrees: The modification of article 3 of the Decree dated September 30, 1917 by which the 1897 class of conscripts is called up on the 1st of March. This date is changed to March 6th."

The above decree was necessary on account of the fact that the national elections coincide with the former date, March 1st.

On January 24th Captain Arturo Celery, Argentine Navy, returned to Buenos Aires. For some time he was naval attaché to the Argentine Legation in Berlin.

The Commander of the 1st Division of the Army, General Ramon Jones reviewed the "aspirants to officers of the Reserve" on January 23rd. These men are students and undergo a period of three months' instruction during the summer vacations. The companies of "aspirants" incorporated to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th regiments of Infantry, 1st Engineers, 1st Artillery and 8th Cavalry were reviewed. Also the commanders of these Corps were present and accompanied General Jones in the review held. The General on passing in front of each one of the companies complied with the new regulation which states that the greeting shall be "Buenos días, aspirantes" (Good morning, aspirants) which was answered by these.

After watching some exercises by the recruits directed by the respective commanders of the companies the General made some remarks on standards for instruction etc. As a complement to their instruction he then made a selection of the conscripts who do not

how to ride or swim in order that they may be taught these indispensable accomplishments for any soldier or officer.

Argentina

The Director of the Military College, Colonel Agustin Justo, communicated to the Ministry of War that 22 officers had terminated the superior courses held at the College. On graduation several visits for the purpose of instruction were made to the different departments of the Army and the Navy, and other industrial establishments connected with war industries. After one month's leave the officers who have graduated will return to the original corps.

The following telegram was received by La Prensa, Buenos Aires with reference to the Military Manoeuvres held in Chile.

"As concentration camps the fields near Victoria were selected, and the General Staff was established at that town. In the concentration the following units will take part: 7th Brigade of Infantry also 8th Brigade of Infantry, 4th Brigade of Cavalry and 4th Brigade of Artillery. The Chief of the Division is General Manuel Moore, Chief of Staff, Major Gumersindo Honorato, etc. The troops taking part in the manoeuvres number about three thousand men. The manoeuvres will commence on January 31st, and will terminate about the 10th of February, 1918.

The Minister of War sent a circular to the Commanders of Division and chiefs of the Superior Departments in the Army stating that considerable deterioration had been noted in the mountain service material, due to its daily use in the instruction of annual contingents of conscripts, and especially to the practice generally in use of dragging this material. In view of the foregoing the Ministry recommends specially to the Commanders of the Mountain Artillery-Division special care to see that this abuse is not continued."

The following order of the Minister of War, Argentina, was published in Boletín Militar No 4941, January 28th, 1918:

"1º Examinations for admission to the Superior School of War will take place on February 18th.

"2º The following officers are called up for examination: (The list of names shows 15 Captains and 12 1st Lieutenants.)

"3º The officers named are to present themselves to the Director of the Institute on the date mentioned at 8 a.m.

"4º As ordered in Regulations of the School (No. 59) The Chiefs of Corps and Departments will give every facility to the above named in order that they may comply with the above order."

Argentina

Boletín Militar No. 4943, January 30, 1918 gives the following item: "November 28, 1917. Considering: That on termination of his mission in Germany, Lt. Colonel Emilio Kinkelin was authorized to stay there on leave, and later in view of the impossibility of returning to this country certain studies on War Arsenals interesting for our Army were confided to him, and

The Executive Power of the Nation decrees:

Art. 1º Until Lt. Colonel Emilio Kinkelin can comply with the order to return to this country which he received from the Ministry of War he shall be placed in charge of the study of War Arsenals in Germany as per instructions to be sent him by the General Direction of same here.

Art. 2º From November 1st, 1917 the sum of \$200 Arg. gold is assigned him, besides his pay, for meeting travelling expenses, etc."

Argentine Navy

Lieut. Raul R. Moreno on November 30th, passed his examination as an aviator from the Navy Aviation School. He is the first graduate of the Navy Aviation School, and has worked very hard in the establishment of this school.

Argentina

On February 1st the 1895 class of conscripts in the Navy were discharged after completion of the regulation two years service.

On February 3rd three officers of the Bolivian Army left Buenos Aires on a Spanish vessel for Spain where it is stated they will perfect their military education in the Spanish Army. These officers hold the rank of sub-lieutenants and are named Raul Vargas Guzman, Fernando Unzaga and Carlos Peñaglillo.

With reference to the relief of the Argentine Military Attachés in Germany and Austria the following is a translation of an article published in the official organ of the Argentine Government "La Epoca" on February 2nd.

"Many newspapers in this capital have associated the relief of the Military Attachés in Germany and Austria, and of Lt. Colonel Kinkel, at present in Germany, with the international question.

We are authorized to state that their relief obeys the following reasons: Lt. Colonel Basilio Pertiné, military attaché in Germany, was given that appointment in 1910. Not only the present regulations of the General Staff, but also previous orders, state that military attachés are appointed for two years only; hence Lt. Colonel Pertiné has remained four times longer than the time given by the regulations. Besides the aforesaid Lt. Colonel has now entered the first fraction of his register, that is on January 1st, 1918.

In accordance with article 55 of the law of Tables and Promotions No. 9675, officers of every rank must undertake a minimum service of two annual periods of instruction in the command of troops in each rank, so that the second year of their command coincides with the first year that the officer enters the fraction of the register to be considered for promotion. It has therefore been the wish of the authorities to give Lt. Colonel Pertiné an opportunity to place himself within the conditions required by the regulations for promotion.

Major Villegas, Military Attaché in Austria is in an identical position, as he was appointed in 1913.

With reference to Lt. Colonel Kinkel, he was a member of the Armaments Commission in Europe on the outbreak of the war in 1914.

Last year the Minister ordered his return to this country, but for different reasons it was impossible for him to return.

In order to take advantage of his stay in Europe it was decided in November of last year to give him a commission relating to the study of arsenals and war materials. On account of administrative delays this commission was not signed until recently.

As Lt. Colonel Kinkel has also entered the first fraction of the register (to be considered for promotion) and must demonstrate capacity for command of troops as per Law 9675, he has been ordered to return to Buenos Aires on May 1st together with the Attachés in Germany and Austria. As he has been given a margin of three months to return to this country he will be able to comply with his mission until the date of embarkation.

As will be seen therefore the above has nothing to do with the sinking of the vessel "Ministro Iriondo."

The proof of this is that the Executive Power will soon name military attachés in place of those who have been relieved."

In connection with maneuvers being held in Chile a telegram from Santiago on February 3rd states that Infantry are making silent night marches and are taking all precaution such as smothering the sound made by the material carried, etc. The sanitation is excellent.

On February 4th the Argentine Minister of War commenced a series of inspections to the war arsenals to investigate personally the improvements needed, etc.

The Minister of War, the General Secretary of the War Department Colonel Vacarezza and Lt. Colonels Vazquez and Valotta accompanied by the Director of Material and Chief of the Esteban de Luca arsenal (in Buenos Aires) on the date mentioned went over the workshops and depots. He visited the mechanical shops, artillery and foundry, where at the present time experiments are being made in the melting of steel for cannons and projectiles, etc.

The Minister was able to observe the manner in which the depots for war materials are organized so that at any given time they can hand over to each division of the army its complete equipment for

war in case of mobilization.

Once the Minister has visited all the barracks of the companies of "aspirantes" to officers of the Reserve incorporated into the different corps of the Army, he will visit all the other military regions in the country.

A telegram from Madrid states that the Chilean Military Commission presided by General Brieba has arrived in Spain, and the members will enter different corps of the Spanish Army, and will devote special study to tactics of the Spanish Army.

The following is a translation of letters exchanged between the Director of the paper "Tohil" official organ of the Mexican School of Aviation and Mr. M. Ramos Vivot, Secretary of the Argentine Aero Club.

"Mr. M. Ramos Vivot: In the name of Colonel Alberto Salinas Director of the School of Aviation and of the paper "Tohtil" I have the honor to send you a cordial salutation through our aviator Roberto Diez Martinez, a pupil of our school. We hope that Diez Martinez may be the first to fly over that sister nation, and that this flight may constitute another tie in Latin-American confraternity. Mexico, December 5, 1917." (signed) R. Avila de la Vega.

Sr. Ramos Vivot answered as follows: "I have the honor and the pleasure of acknowledging your eloquent salute in my own name and in that of the Club, and I take advantage of this opportunity to wish all success and progress to that sister republic for which all Argentines feel real and profound affection. I also wish to express the hope that our relations of sisterhood may become more and more close and deeper seated in the souls of Mexicans and Argentines."

The following order by the Minister of War was published in Argentina  
Boletín Militar No. 1278, Feb. 5, 1918.

<sup>10</sup> Naturalized Argentine citizens who are infractors of the Law of General Enrollment and who present themselves to the enrollment offices abroad to comply with the regulations will be enrolled immediately.

2<sup>o</sup> This enrollment will have a conditional character until the decision of the judge can be obtained which will maintain their citizenship or deprive them of same, and consequently their enrollment will be annulled or maintained.

3<sup>o</sup> The enrollment book and citizenship papers shall be retained to be forwarded to the Federal Judge, and for the citizenship papers a receipt or provisional certificate will be given, valid for three months and renewable until the arrival of the communication bearing the judge's decision. "

On February 7th Vice-Admiral Atilio S. Barilaro, Argentine Navy was retired on his own request. In view of his long years of service Vice-Admiral Barilaro was retired with immediately superior rank.

## Argentina

The Ministry of War has invited all the members of the Army to subscribe to the fund which has been started for the purchase of an aeroplane with which the crossing of the Andes will be attempted.

On February 10th the military manoeuvres were terminated by the Chilian Army. It was reported that throughout they had been most successful.

In March the official season opens at the Argentine firing stands for reservists, minors who are enrolled and students who, on account of their ages, are comprised in the military law. The War Budget of the current year assigns \$114,600 for these societies from March to December, \$27,500 for 100 instructors for the same period, and \$30 and \$25 m/n per month for officers and sub-officers, respectively. All these amounts are in Argentine currency and represent approximately \$50,000, \$12,000, \$12 and \$10 U.S. currency respectively.

On February 22, officers of the Argentine General Staff left Buenos Aires for Mendoza to carry out the annual tactical ride. This will last from 20 to 22 days and one colonel, four lieut.colonels, four majors, nine captains and a surgeon will take part.

The three new Cavalry units in the Argentine Army have been definitely formed and will carry the numbers 10, 11 and 12. On the incorporation of the conscript class of 1897, on March 6th next, the 300 men assigned to each by the Tables of Organization will complete each unit.

On March 3, when the National elections are to take place, all the officers, sub-officers and troops of the Army and Navy (Argentina) are to remain quartered in their respective barracks, vessels, etc.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

BU. OF MIL. ATTACHÉS. MAY 8 1918

MAJOR C. H. MASON

MAY 13 1918

SUBJECT Report on Military Items-----Argentina.

MAILED 1918

From R.C.

No. 1107

Date April 12

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Replies to No.

Date

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The Ministry of War has published a decree of the Executive Power appointing Colonel Alberto M. Noailles military attaché to the Argentine Legation in Paraguay. (March 26, 1918)

The new military attaché to the Chilean Legation arrived in Buenos Aires on March 31st, 1918. He is Lieut. Colonel J.A. Brownel and is one of Chile's most distinguished officers.

On March 31st, 1918 the majority of "aspirants" to become officers of the Reserve were discharged from the Army after their three months' training. The discharge takes place after taking the oath of allegiance, and once this ceremony is performed in Regiment No. 1 of Infantry the remaining "aspirants" will be discharged.

It has been noted with interest that more than 30% of the conscripts of the 1897 class have been discharged as physically unfit for term of obligatory military service after the final medical examination. It is believed that this large percentage is due to a too rigorous and hurried examination of the men, and it is said that an investigation will be made to fully establish the cause.

The following appeared in Boletín Militar No. 4990, April 3, 1918.

"Celebration of the Battle of Maipú: Buenos Aires, March 27, 1918. The first centenary of the battle of Maipú will take place on April 5th next, and as the Government should celebrate the outstanding events of our history:

The Executive Power of the Nation in a Cabinet Meeting:  
DECREES:

Art. 1º To declare April 5th a holiday throughout the territory of the Republic.

Art. 2º The National flag shall be hoisted during that day on all public buildings, fortresses and vessels of the Navy.

Art. 3º The Ministries of War and Marine shall order the corresponding military honors to be rendered.

Art. 4º The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship shall arrange for the celebration of a Te Deum at the Cathedral.

Art. 5º The Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction shall issue the necessary instructions in order that lectures may be given on this important event in all the public schools of the Nation.

Art. 6º The Mayor of the Capital and the Committee of the Centenary of Maipú shall organize all popular festivities for the celebration of this glorious date.

Art. 7º Their Excellencies the Governors of the Provinces are invited to associate in the commemoration decreed.

Binding Margin.

Referring to Art.3º of the preceding decree:

The Minister of War,  
Orders:

1º On the 5th inst, at sunrise, the National Anthem shall be played at all the garrisons and salvos fired "as ordered for patriotic festivals.

2º The Commanders of Division of the Army shall order the giving of lectures explaining the Centenary to the troops, and the latter shall take part in the ceremonies planned for each garrison.

3º Regiment 1 of Cavalry "Granaderos a Caballo General San Martín" shall furnish a guard of honor at the Tomb of General San Martin at the Cathedral."

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ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF  
Intelligence Division  
Argentine Republic

ARGENTINE DEPARTMENT

MAJOR C. R. MASON  
JUN 13 1918 (U)

2 CAPTAIN VEWEG

SUBJECT Report on Message of [REDACTED]-President of the Argentine Republic on Opening of Congress relative to the Army.

From R.C.

No. 1164 Date May 17, 1918

Replies to No. .... Date, 19

The following is a translation of the Message of the President of the Argentine Republic corresponding to the Army, and delivered to Congress on its opening on May 15, 1918.

"Last year, on this same occasion, I announced that the Executive Power would submit to your consideration, a bill to give the Army a new Organic Law.

The necessity of adding to our laws the most modern military legislation has been demonstrated, as also the advisability of submitting the bill presented by the Military Committee to the study of prominent members of the Army. In this way it is assured that the definite bill will have their approval, and thus its acceptance will be insured.

In the first message the Executive Power also stated its intention of completing the organization of the Army by creating in times of peace the nucleus to serve as a basis for the formation of all the units provided for in case of mobilization.

We have commenced by reorganizing the Cavalry units as they are the most difficult to improvise.

Regiments 10, 11 and 12 of Cavalry have been formed, also a group of mounted Artillery and two squadrons of machine-guns. Besides a regiment of Gendarmerie (with two squadrons) has been created, and will carry out the vigilance and police service of the Formosa and Chaco territories, up to the present in charge of the Cavalry Corps of the Army.

With the 12 regiments, 6 brigades have been formed, and these will have their permanent station at the Federal Capital, Zapala, Concordia, San Rafael, Salta and Paso de los Libres.

Besides modifications have been introduced in the Organic Tables of Organization of the Army. The principal outlines of these modifications are as follows:

1º The Brigades of Engineers have been done away with, and in their place commands of their arm have been formed. These are attached to each division of the Army, as technical advisory boards of the same.

2º Five sections of bridge trains have been formed, and these have been attached to the Battalions of sapper-pontoneers of each region.

3º The five companies of Telegraphers have been numbered and added to the aforesaid battalions.

The General Staff has studied carefully all matters relative to mobilization with a view to practical application, and in the course of its excursions for the purposes of study this object has not been overlooked.

The Artillery matériel today owned by our army must be completed. Reasons of a tactical and organic nature demonstrate

the necessity of assigning to the Brigades of Artillery a group of Howitzers (campaign) of 10.5 cm. calibre.

Besides we must purchase heavy artillery and mountain artillery material necessary, as it is indispensable for our needs, and we must also install as soon as possible powder and projectile factories.

The funds needed for purchase of the aforesaid will be appropriated when necessary.

As already stated the General Direction of Arsenals is seeking in every possible manner the way in which we may become completely independent of foreign industry.

Barracks and quarters for the troops continues to be a problem of difficult solution for the Executive Power, however, little by little as funds permit barracks are being built.

It is probable that in the 1919 Budget an appropriation of one million five hundred thousand pesos will be made for construction of Infantry Barracks in the Federal Capital and for the beginning of the new building of the Military College.

The capacity of officers of the Army to command troops was amply demonstrated during a period of fifteen days when tactical exercises were carried out by battalions, groups, regiments, brigades and division. (exercises in command of).

In spite of difficulties of different sorts to possess an aerial squadron our Military School of Aviation is doing good work. The School is already able to construct its machines (having purchased the motors in Europe) and it is hoped next year to have a more numerous and quite up-to-date squadron of aeroplanes.

The discipline of the troops was well tested during the recent railway strikes, and they acquitted themselves admirably protecting equally individual liberty and public property.

The Army is thus gradually striving after perfection, and no doubt if it were not for the prevailing lack of resources much greater progress would have been achieved.

REC'D. FROM R.C. JUN 29 1918

LIEUT. COLSON

SUBJECT Report on Sympathies of General Officers of the  
Argentine Army.

From R.C.

NOTE TO  
M.L.Z. 77  
6 CAPTAIN VILLENA

No. 1197

Date

June 3

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Replies to No.

Date

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Based on personal contact with the following named General Officers of the Argentine Army, and upon statements of others--the sympathies of the officers listed hereon are indicated opposite each name:

Generals of Division  
(Major Generals)

Pablo Riccheri----pro-Ally.  
Saturnino E. García----undetermined  
Rosendo M. Fraga-----"  
Ramon Jones----pro-Ally.  
Eduardo H. Ruiz----undetermined  
Ramon Ruiz----pro-Ally.  
Federico J. Zeballos---undetermined

Generals of Brigade  
(Brigadier Generals)

Binding Margin.  
Antonio Jimenez----undetermined  
Luis J. Dellepiane--pro-Ally.  
Gregorio Velsz----undetermined  
Ricardo Cornell----undetermined  
Tomás Vallée----- (has a German wife)  
José F. Uribe----pro-German  
Eduardo Munilla----undetermined  
Emilio M. Ledesma----"  
Andrés E. Rodriguez--"  
Isaac de Oliveira Cézar---pro-Ally.  
Gerardo Aranzadi-----"

Number of copies.....

Copy No. ....

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF  
Executive Department  
Ministry of War

Argt. Min. War Dept. C.R. JUL 26 1918

WORLD DEVELOPMENT

LIAISON RELATION

SUBJECT Military Items from Argentina.

AUG 7 1918

From R.C.

R. C. FED: G.S.  
Liaison  
Lieut. Gilbert

No. 1233

Date

June 26 1918

Replying to No. ....

Date

. 19

The following is a report of an occurrence which took place on June 1, 1918. At San Martin station (near city of Buenos Aires) a cadet of the Military College, Juan Yerba by name, committed suicide. Yerba was 17 years of age, and was in the first year of the Military College. He had heard that he was to be punished as he had been discovered copying for use in examinations, and other delinquencies. In view of this the cadet decided to commit suicide, and he stated this in a letter he left for Colonel Agustín P. Justo, the director of the establishment. Also he left a letter at the School for his mother who lives in Belgrano (suburb of Buenos Aires). He then went to San Martin Station. As the train from Villa Ballester to Buenos Aires approached, Yerba threw himself from the platform onto the rails. His skull was fractured and he died a few minutes later.

In connection with this tragic happening a report is being made of the investigation undertaken at the Military College, and Colonel Justo will give evidence. The death of the cadet Yerba produced a most painful impression among his fellow-students who esteemed him highly on account of his good character.

The following appeared in Boletín Militar No. 5037, May 31, 1918.

"TRAVELLING EXPENSES FOR MILITARY ATTACHÉS  
The Executive Power of the Nation

## Decrees:

Art. 1º Dating from May 1st, 1918 the sum of \$100 m/n gold is assigned as a supplement to travelling expenses for Military Attachés at the Legations of England and France, Lieut. Colonels Luis Jorge García and Major Abraham Quiroga, respectively. Also Lieut. Colonel Juan Beverina in Italy for travelling expenses in studying armaments whilst engaged on said mission.

Art. 2º From the same date Major Enrique Gómez, Military Attaché in Spain shall receive the same amount monthly as the aforesaid.

The following is from Boletín Militar No. 5042, June 7, 1918.

In connection with assignment of general expenses and firing prizes for the Corps as per In. 7, Item 2, Appropriation 6 of the War Budget for the current year

The Executive Power of the Nation

## DECREES:

Art. 1º To assign monthly from April 1 of this year the amounts specified to be used for general expenses and firing prizes for the Corps and Units detailed below:

20 Regiments of Infantry at 465 pesos m/n..... 9,300 pesos

I Regiment of Mounted Grenadiers..... 530 "

8 " s " Cavalry (Nos. 2 to 9).... at 465 pe-

sos. 3,720

Carried forward.....	13.550
3 Regiments of Cavalry (Nos 10 to 12)for March at 423 pesos each from April 1 465 pesos.....	1.395
1 Regiment of Gendarmerie,for March 423 and from April 1 \$465.....	465
5 Regiments of Mounted Artillery at 535 pesos.....	2.675
1 Regiment of Campaign Howitzers.....	465
2 Groups of Mounted Artillery at 316 each.....	632
1 Group of Mounted Artillery for March 288 pesos and from April 1.....	316
5 Battalions of Sapper-Pontoniers at 316 pesos....	1.580
1 Battalion of Railwaymen.....	316
1 Topographical Company.....	188
1 Discipline Company.....	138
1 Company of Cyclist Clerks.....	100
1 Company of Administration.....	90
1 General Paz Squadron.....	100
5 Commands of Division of the Army at 55 pesos each for general expenses of the Train and Escort Sec- tion.....	275
For purchase of construction materials and expenses for practical work of the five Battalions of Sapper- Pontoneers and one Battalion of Railwaymen at 90 pesos.....	540
For purchase of coal and other expenses for run- ning engines and railroad material of the Rail- roaders Battalion.....	300
To Regiment 14 of Infantry for payment of ser- vice of water for the Barracks.....	400
To Regiment 15 of Infantry,for working expenses of motor which provides water.....	100
To Regiment 7 of Infantry,for water and light services from March 1.....	<u>150</u>

23.775

The following appeared in "La Prensa" on June 9, 1918.

The general secretary of War, Colonel J. Esteban Vacarezza went to the School of Military Aviation at El Palomar yesterday in order to present Lieut. Luis C. Candelaria with the special decoration which has been accorded him for having crossed the Andes in an aeroplane. This is the first time this feat has been accomplished in an aeroplane.

In the presence of the director of the School, Lieut. Colonel Obligado, and the personnel (higher) Colonel Vacarezza handed the decoration to Lieut. Candelaria, and spoke a few words congratulating him for his feat and the energy and perseverance which he had shown in carrying it out.

Immediately afterwards Colonel invited those present to lunch. Among the guests there were present General Andrés Rodríguez, Director of Engineers and Colonel Smith, Military Attaché to the United States Embassy.

The Treasury was recently authorized to appropriate 50,000 pesos m/n for purchase of aviation material for the Military School of Aviation.

The item translated below is from "La Union" (German paper published in Buenos Aires) of June 8, 1918.

"The Commander of the third Division of the Army, with headquarters at Paraná (Prov. of Entre Ríos) General Isaac de Oliveira Cesar has ordered the commanders of regiments in his Division to study method of obtaining, in the least expensive manner, the exhibition of cinematograph view in the barracks.

These films are to be of a military character, and are to be

specially chosen for this reason, also they shall be of a nature to encourage patriotism.

The idea is very opportune, especially so, as the Division of the Army commanded by General de Oliveira Cézar---in the region comprised by the provinces of Santa Fé, Entre Ríos Corrientes and the Territory of Misiones---gets its contingent of conscripts from colonies there whose lives have strong foreign characteristics.

RECEIVED  
ARMED FORCES  
MILITARY ATTACHE

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ARMED FORCES  
MILITARY ATTACHE

WAR DEPARTMENT

LIEUT. COL. J. M. L.

SUBJECT Armament for Argentina

From R.C. REC'D, M. I. B., O. C. S. AUG 22 1918

No. 1271 Date July 22, 1918.

Replying to No. Date , 19

I received a call at my office on July 20th, 1918 from a Mr. Harry Wright who introduced himself as the President of the Consolidated Rolling Mills and Foundries Co. Inc. 25 Broad St. New York City. Mr. Wright states that his company has contracted with Chile to supply that country with machinery for the manufacture of small arms, and that part of the material has already been supplied.

Mr. Wright's company does not operate a plant in the United States but does own a brass and steel mill in Mexico City. He states that any orders received for the South American countries would be filled through him by various manufacturing concerns in the United States.

Mr. Wright states he is now here for the purpose of ascertaining the needs of the Argentine Government in the line of machinery for the production of small arms and ammunition and that all negotiations or contracts would first, however, be subject to the approval of our government at Washington.

During his conference with the Chief of the War Arsenal at Buenos Aires Mr. Wright states that the Arsenal here made inquiry regarding the supply of machinery with capacity for turning out 5000 --- 75 m. or other shell in ten hours. He stated also that Argentina appeared interested in obtaining a brass plant with capacity for turning out 100,000 cartridges (small arms) in 10 hours. The matter of hydraulic presses was also gone into.

Mr. Wright states that as yet no definite agreements have been reached and that he was impressed with the uncertainty of mind of the Arsenal authorities here.

A bit of interesting information in connection with Chile was given me by Mr. Wright as follows:

It appears that two days after Mr. Wright signed his material contract with Chile, Colonel Bennett the Chief of the Chilean War Arsenal was exhibited photographs and prices for similar material from the Danish firm of Neilsen-Wethner. The Danish prices were considerably lower than those of Wright, and the photographs showed the Danish material to be of distinctly German type or model. The Danish Co. also informed Colonel Bennett that England would grant a license to the Danes to ship this material to Chile if wanted.

Mr. Wright expresses himself of the belief that the Danish product above mentioned is German material and that Germany wished to use the Danes as a cloak in order to cover the entry of the material into Chile. An investigation of this possibility might be made in Copenhagen.

In connection with this report please see my #1035.

Mr. Wright leaves today for Montevideo to look over the Uruguayan field.

[See Letters of Instructions to Military Attachés.]

OFFICE CIVIL ON STAFF  
EX-CHIEF STAFF  
192 1/2 100000

OCT 30

R 161

REC'D. M. I. B. O. C. S. OCT 29 1918 WAR DEPARTMENT

GILBERT

SUBJECT Military Items---Argentina.

From R.C.

No. 1373 Date September 24, 1918

Replies to No. Date, 19

The following items in connection with aviation in Argentina are translated from "La Nacion" of Sept. 4, 1918.

In celebration of the fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Military School (of Aviation) of El Palomar a festival will take place on September 8th. The military pilots will take part as also the civilians Corbellini and Mira.

A Deperussin monoplane is being prepared for the occasion and the instructors of the school will effect flights in it.

Lieut. Manni's Flights. To obtain the superior military diploma, 1st Lieut. Jorge Manni carried out the regulation flight on Sept. 3. He left the aerodrome at Palomar at 6.20 a.m. in an 80 H.P. Bleriot.

His first descent was at 7.45 a.m. near Lobos (prov. of Bs. Aires) and he left there at 8.5 a.m. for Mercedes where he arrived at 8.45, a.m. He left on return trip at 4.15 p.m. and reached Palomar at 5.5 p.m. Throughout Lt. Manni kept at a height of approximately 800 meters.

Captain Brihuega.

Captain Anibal Brihuega is expected to arrive in Argentina towards the end of September from Europe where he went on a Government mission to purchase varios aeroplanes for instructional purposes and two Gnome motors of 80 H.P. Captain Brihuega was accompanied by the mechanic Ambrosio Taravella.

Arrival of Aviator Chiumiento.

The pilot aviator Antonio Chiumiento has returned from Bolivia after a stay of seven months there. This absence was due to an accident which occurred whilst he was trying out an apparatus built by Tomsich here. The pilot was badly injured and is still convalescent.

The pilot Corbellini.

At the Palomar military aerodrome yesterday after 4 p.m. the aviator Celestino Corbellini effected a "looping the loop" flight with a machine which he had built himself.

After a careful examination of the monoplane to test its condition he rose at about 4 p.m. After several turns he was able to effect the "looping the loop" six times. He is the first Argentine aviator who has done this. Later the aviator Mira who was watching him also "looped" twice in the same machine.

From "La Razon" September 6, 1918. While on the one hand the forthcoming military manoeuvres are spoken of, and some chiefs of division of the Army are drawing up large and decorative programmes, the General Direction of Administration has made known that it will not have funds necessary to pay for rations and forage later than October 1st, 1918.

The cost of living has increased considerably the assignment for each soldier which heretofore was calculated per day

RECORDED

at 0.53, and therefore the resources for this purpose will be quite exhausted by October 1st.

If it is considered that the conscripts have already passed through the instruction of the recruit period, company period and battalion period, nothing will be lost if the cycle of instruction terminates on the 30th of September, finishing up with simple firing exercises. The reasons for doing this are fundamental and it is not the time to make enormous programmes on paper which cannot be carried out."

From Boletín Militar, 2nd Part. No. 1336, September 12, 1918, which gives a Government decree on the reorganization of the service of military survey, decided upon in view of the report of the Chief of the 3rd Division of the General Staff of the Army (Military Geographical Institute). The Decree embodies 12 articles and the salient points in these articles are as follows: To reorganize the Military Geographical Institute, which in addition to its usual duties shall have in its care the taking up of civilian as well as military maps of the country. The reorganization shall take place as indicated by the Chief, and in the meantime personnel and elements as assigned to it will continue to be employed. Additional military personnel to be incorporated gradually. Funds are provided for the new work of the Institute as required. With Bulletin No. 1336 there is attached a table showing all details of new organization.

On September 18, 1918 the unveiling of the monument to the Chilean Brigadier General D. Bernardo O'Higgins took place in Buenos Aires. At the conclusion of this ceremony the 1st Division of the Argentine Army and the Military and Naval cadets, in full dress uniform, paraded past the new monument.

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Oct. 3<sup>rd</sup>

Lieut. Colonel Basilio Pertiné, who recently returned from Germany where he was Argentine Military Attaché to the Berlin Legation for a period of eight years, gave a lecture yesterday for the benefit of the officers of the Argentine Army. The lecture, the first of a series, was on technical-professional matters. In the series Lt. Col. Pertiné will lecture on the preparation and work of the German army in the present conflict, and in the course of his remarks Lt. Col. Pertiné will make a statement of the personal observations made by him during the first four years of war.

The lecture which took place on October 3, 1918 was principally on the process of mobilization and concentration of the German Army in the beginning of the war. He studied the methods employed in that country and the consequences to be deducted by us (Argentina). He illustrated his remarks with statistics and data of great interest according to newspaper report.

Later he spoke at length of the mission carried out by the frontier protection troops both in peace and in war, the divisions effected in the German Army in the course of the 1914 offensive, and the work done by the different armies who undertook the offensive against France.

Besides the Chief of the General Staff there were present many officers of the General Staff Department, and they followed the lecturer with much interest. On terminating Lt. Colonel Pertiné was congratulated by his hearers.

R.C.'s Note: None of the military attachés in this capital were invited to attend this lecture.

From "La Prensa" Oct. 4, 1918.

The Director of the Military School of Aviation, Lt. Colonel Alejandro Obligado, recently had an interview with the Minister of War and Chief of General Staff, in connection with the participation of the personnel and matériel of his school in the forthcoming military manoeuvres to be effected by the army to complete final period of instruction.

The Director submitted a general plan for work which was approved. This will be the first time that Argentine Military Aviation will take an active part in observation and wireless work in cooperation with the Army forces, for up to the present the work done has only concerned isolated artillery firing direction.

The Director has appointed Major Olaechea to go to Entre Ríos Province with five officers and troops in order to look over the terrain and select the points for descent, lines of communication and centres for revictualling the personnel to participate in the manoeuvres.

As the manoeuvres will comprise two phases, one with cavalry troops only and the other with troops of all the arms, the aviators will take part in both. For the first, which will take place on the 10th, 11th and 12th of Oct. a base for the aeroplanes will be established at Yerúá and Concordia (prov. of Entre Ríos) also near Jubiléo (same province). The commanders of the Cavalry brigades who take part in the exercises of this arm shall have under their command not only the aeroplane service but also two wireless sections.

In the general manoeuvres to take place on the 14th to 19th of Oct. two sets of aeroplane squadrons will take part, and their bases will be established near Concordia and on the shores of the Yuquerí Grande river. The wireless service will be in care of two stations for exploration communications, and the fixed stations will be placed in the aerodromes to be established.

This same aviation service and wireless telegraphy will participate in the Firing School exercises to take place on Oct. 22, and for this one large aerodrome will be established where all the aeroplanes and accessories will be concentrated. Also a complete

wireless station will be set up consisting of one Marconi apparatus and one Telefunken system. Major Salvatierra, Chief of the Wireless service of the Aviation School will shortly leave for Entre Ríos to select place for establishment of said station.

From "La Prensa," Oct. 5, 1918.

The present contingent of conscripts serving in the Army will be discharged on October 31st, 1918.

As the appropriation for manoeuvres does not allow of the realization of divisional manoeuvres, exercises only will be carried out by battalions, regiments and detached units.

The first division of the Army will operate at Campo de Mayo.

The units of the second division of the Army are also to meet at Campo de Mayo. Regiment 7 will march from La Plata (Province of Bs. Aires) Regiment 6 from Mercedes (Prov. of Bs. Aires) and Regiment 5 will travel via train from Zárate (Prov. of Bs. Aires). Once all these units are together battalion and regiment exercises will be undertaken. The Chiefs of these units will participate as also the Brigade Commanders who will direct operations. Later a detachment of all the arms will be formed and they shall march for several days with provision and ambulance columns.

In the third division, for the first time Cavalry exercises will be held with units greater than a regiment, taking advantage of the fact that this division has four regiments of Cavalry. The group of mounted artillery, of recent creation, will also participate.

Besides, for this same division detachment exercises will be held near Concordia (Prov. of Entre Ríos), where two regiments of Infantry, one of Artillery and one of Engineers will go.

The fourth Division of the Army, on account of lack of funds, for the transportation of the units, shall only undertake exercises by detached units at El Salto, near Río Cuarto (Prov. of Córdoba) and at that place the following regiments shall meet: Regiment 13, Regiment 14, Regiment 4 of Artillery, Battalion 4 of Engineers and Regiment 4 of Cavalry. Regiment 7 of Cavalry will be entrusted with a special exploration mission.

The fifth Division of the Army will be excused from any exercises whatsoever in view of the special work in which it is now engaged and also on account of lack of funds. The Ministry of War has also ordered that the units which do not participate in the various exercises shall engage in special marches and firing exercises near their garrisons.

From "La Prensa" Oct. 11, 1918.

The Executive Power has just signed a decree modifying regulations for Art. 2 of Organic Military Law No. 4707, referring to draft of conscripts.

The principal points touched on in this modification are as follows:

In the future draft shall take place on Oct. 15 of each year at headquarters of Commander of Division of the Army.

Draft to be made on basis of enrollment registers in each district or department.

Citizens who have not been inscribed in enrollment registers up to October 1, shall be drafted with class of following year.

On the 16th of September the Military Districts shall communicate to the Commanders of Division of the Army total number of men enrolled in each district or department who are to be included in the annual drafting. On the 20th of September the Commanders of Division of the Army shall communi-

cate said number telegraphically to Minister of War. However this number may later be corrected by written communication.

Before the 1st of October the Ministry of War shall communicate to the Commanders the number of conscripts which each division must provide for the Army and Navy. This distribution shall be made proportionally to the total of men enrolled in all the Republic who enter into the annual draft. Once the number of conscripts needed is determined upon---that is to say---the number of men that each district or department must contribute----the draft will be commenced. A cristal or wooden bowl will be used and numbered tickets. To the above, other modifications of less importance are added, thus changing somewhat the annual method of conscript drafting.

[See Letters of Instructions to Military Attachés.]

RECORDED IN OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE  
EX-11, PARIS  
NOVEMBER 1918

REC'D, M. I. E., O. C. S. DEC 18 1918

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SOLOMONS  
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NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT Military Items-----Argentina.

From R.C.

No. 1454

Date November 9, 1918

Replying to No.

Date , 19

In the course of the recent military manoeuvres a serious aviation accident took place near Concordia, province of Entre Ríos where the troops of the third military region were exercising.

The machine which Lieut.Otcn Mantovani was piloting when flying at a height of 100 metres suffered some damage to the motor and fell to the earth. The machine was completely destroyed and from the ruins Lieut.Mantovani was extracted very seriously injured.

Commenting on the accident an Argentine volunteer who has been serving on the French front remarked that "of all the flying material being used here in Argentina, in Europe there remains not even a memory. Here everything is rudimentary, dangerous and useless. No military aviator of those at present at the front would risk an ascent or fly ten minutes in the best machine you have here." In view of this opinion, expressed by a courageous aviator it is said that the temerity of Argentina's pilots cannot but be admired.

The following officers were recently retired from the Argentine Army:

Colonel Salvador Martínez Urquiza, Infantry, Chief of the aide-de-camps of the President of the Nation after 39 years' service.

Lieut.Colonel Luis Chousino, Infantry, of the General Direction of Administration. He retires with immediately superior rank after 35 years' service.

Lieut.Colonel José J.Puig, Infantry of the 3rd Division of the Army after 33 years' service.

Lieut.Colonel Andrés T.Bruzzone, Infantry, of the command of the second division of the Army after 33 years' service.

Lieut.Colonel Alejandro García, Infantry, Chief of Military District No.41 after 30 years' service.

Lieut.Colonel Teodomiro Garro, Artillery, after 33 years' service.

General Eduardo H.Ruiz of the Argentine Army has recently been appointed a General in the Peruvian Army. This distinction has been conferred on General Ruiz by the Peruvian Parliament in recognition of General Ruiz' services while with the Peruvian Army. He joined that Army in 1875, served three years and reached the rank of Lieut.Colonel.

On November 1, 1918 the conscripts of the 1897 class in the five military regions of the Republic shall be discharged with the exception of those serving with the Firing School who are doing campaign work in Entre Ríos and the personnel of the wireless service. The conscripts with the above units will be discharged when the work they have undertaken is terminated.

The respective military authorities have already terminated preparations for discharge of men. On a total of 15,463 conscripts at present serving 8,286 will be discharged and 6,184 men shall remain in the Army until incorporation of new contingent. Besides these, infractors to military laws, those serving sentence and those who must make up for leave shall remain on duty. Besides the above, conscripts serving in offices of the War Department and offices of military districts shall also remain in the service until incorporation of new contingent.

On November 8th the Director of the Military School of Aviation Lt. Colonel Alejandro Obligado visited the Ministry of War and stated that the school required at least 4500,000 m/n (about 240,000 US) to purchase machines etc. Furthermore he stated that it was absolutely necessary to give the school an adequate building as at present it is very badly housed. It is stated that the Minister promised to give the matter preferential attention.

The calling up of conscripts for the next year is proceeding apace and it is stated that this year the total number to be enrolled will be about 17,778 or 1,178 more than last year. The decree states that March 15, 1918 will be the date on which these conscripts shall enter the Army and the drafting will take place as heretofore and on the 15th of November, 1916.

REG'D. U.S. MAIL, FEB. 7, 1918

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR  
EX-CHIEF OF STAFF  
ARMED FORCES

FEB 2001 - 25

WAR DEPARTMENT

NOTED: M.L.

SUBJECT: Military Items--Argentina

COMBAT

From P.C.

No. 1535 Date December 23, 1918.

Replies to No. Date, 19

"La Razón" of Buenos Aires in an article published recently commented with much displeasure on the forthcoming transfer of four or five of the best aviators in the Military School of Aviation. These officers have been sent back to their original regiments, just at the time when important aviation material and aeroplanes are expected. They have struggled against all kinds of difficulties through lack of proper apparatus, and now when they have a chance of developing they are sent from the centre of their activities. The motives prompting this measure are unknown, but "La Razón" predicts that the consequences will be visible all too soon.

The Argentine Military School of Aviation instead of occupying the first place in South America as heretofore will be reduced to an aeroplane shed. At present there are only three professors and one pupil at the school.

In "La Epoca" of December 6th, 1918 it was announced that Captain Aníbal Eribuega, Argentine Army, will soon arrive in Buenos Aires bringing with him from France the two aeroplanes given Argentina by the French Government. These aeroplanes are Nieuport type, 160 HP. are strongly armed and can carry two persons each.

Cavalry exercises are being actively carried out by a detachment of Cavalry in the territory of Neuquén, also Regiment 8 of Cavalry stationed at Liniers (Prov. of Bs. Aires) completed series.

Three patrols were formed by the latter, and represented three "escuadrones" and were to cover a distance of 412 kilometers in 100 hours as a minimum and 106 as a maximum. Each horseman rode his horse, also had an extra horse, complete equipment and armament.

Prizes were distributed for the "escuadron" which came out best in the contest, a prize for the chief of the winning patrol. Also a prize for the trooper in each patrol who presented his horse in the best condition, and for the trooper who, in the opinion of his chief, cooperated most efficiently to achieve the success of the mission.

The following is translated from "La Prensa" of December 19, 1918.

"The Minister of War accompanied by Colonel Vacarezza and his aides-de-camp went to visit the Military College in San Martín for the first time on December 13, 1918.

Colonel Justo, the Director of the College, and Major Accame Chief of the Corps of Cadets were awaiting the Minister with all the forces drawn up. At 6 a.m. sharp as ordered the Infantry parade filed past, in an irreproachable manner. They were followed by the Mounted Arms, which galloped past.

The impression produced by the cadets as well as the volu-

tions and exercises following the parade xxix (executed in a very correct fashion) was excellent.

Then the Infantry went through a "passage of obstacles" exercise. This exactly reproduces the obstacles (walls, fences, pits, stone borders, terraces, etc.) which Infantry would have to cross on the battle-field. It caused real pleasure and admiration to see almost children of 17 years with complete campaign equipment and carrying their guns, scale the walls and jump the ditches with an agility and an "entrain" worthy of veteran soldiers. Another section of the same arm executed bayonet exercises, and wore their iron masks, shields, gloves and guns with bayonets pointed and their aspect was most medieval. In these exercises the cadets manifested an ardor, an offensive spirit and a fury in attack which marks them already as excellent fencers. When it is their turn to instruct the troops there is no doubt that they will know how to instill the true spirit of fencing into their pupils and reveal the secrets of their irresistible strokes.

A swimming event was then undertaken by some cadets, and their feats were worthy of the greatest admiration on account of their perfection.

A correct tandem was then presented by the lieutenant instructor, and this finished the programme of events in charge of the cadets.

Then, a professor on explosives, Captain Rocco, started a series of demolitions and experiments which by way of instruction he had prepared for his pupils as the last exercise of the yearly course.

The officer mentioned blew up personally a series of works which had been prepared ex-profeso. Special attention was drawn to a wall with a grating of the kind frequently seen in front of forts, also a cannon and a railway bridge.

The Minister's visit ended with a visit to all the departments of the College from the electro-technical laboratory (the most complete in South America) to the physics and chemical laboratories, infirmary, kitchens and other dependencies.

The Minister congratulated the Director warmly on the school, and stated his belief that it was the best educational institution in the Republic."

"The students who are applicants to become officers of the reserve of the Army are to join the Army on January 2, 1919. These students must present certificates proving the passage of examination in some subject, when they are not students at some regular institution. The students who have passed first year examination in dentistry, medicine, veterinary, etc. shall be incorporated into the Military Sanitary Dept.

The applicants considered physically unfit shall undergo a second physical examination before they are definitely turned down." (From "La Prensa," Dec. 18, 1918)

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NOTED: M.L.Z.

WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT: Materials for Argentine Army.

COMBAT.

From: R.G.

No. 1574

Date:

February 5, 1919.

Replies to No. ....

Date:

19

1. In a visit to the "Intendencia de Guerra" Buenos Aires today, Major General F.J. Zeballos in charge, handed me copies of his communication of May 10, 1918 to the Argentine Minister of War and the resulting Ministerial decree---translations of which are given herewith.

2. General Zeballos informed me that the Argentine Government is looking largely to the United States in acquiring material.

Translation of letter and decree as follows:

MINISTRY OF WAR  
General Direction of  
Administration  
Secretary's Office.

Federal Capital, May 10, 1918.

Mr. Minister of War:  
A.9555/918.

Due to the abnormal situation reigning in the local market it is found to be more and more difficult to obtain materials required for clothing and equipment of the Army. The few firms that have these materials are quoting exceedingly high prices, and usually do not deliver the goods within the time limit established. This creates serious difficulties for the Department.

In order to overcome aforesaid difficulties, it would be extremely advantageous to purchase said materials in North America. They could be obtained at more moderate prices and at the time required, and the Argentine Ambassador in that country (North America) could take charge of the matter.

In connection with the above I permit myself to forward a project for a decree to be sanctioned in a Cabinet Meeting.

God guard Your Excellency.  
(Signed) (Fdo) J.F. Zeballos  
General of Division  
Director General of Administration  
(Signed) Claudio Rosales  
Colonel (Acting Secretary).

Federal Capital, May 10, 1918.

In connection with the Communication of the General Direction of Administration,

THE EXECUTIVE POWER OF THE NATION IN A CABINET MEETING

DECREES:

1) To authorize the General Direction of Administration to purchase materials for clothing and equipment necessary for the army during the current year, in North America.

2). The Ministry of Finance shall deliver to the Ambassador D. Romulo S. Naon, the amount of \$1.500.000 m/n (one million five hundred thousand pesos m/n) for payment of merchandize mentioned, to be charged to Section 7, Item 2, Division 2 of War Budget for current year.

3) This merchandize shall be brought to the country in one of the National warships or transports, without freight charges and free of Customs' duties.

4) To be sent to Ministry of Finance to take action thereon.

(Signed) IRIGOYEN----ELPIDIO GONZALEZ-----R.GOMEZ----F.ALVAREZ  
DE TOLEDO----D.E. SALABERRY----P.TORELLO-----J.S.SALINAS/

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S 2001-30  
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NOTED: M.L.Z.

SUBJECT: Armament---Argentine Army.

MAR DEPARTMENT

From: R.G. ARMED FORCES  
M.L.Z.

No. 1585 Date February 11, 1919.

Replies to No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_, 19  
The following is a report on the armament of the Argentine Army.

The quantities of the material are given under separate headings as to arm.

--- INFANTRY ---

Rifles Mauser, model Argentine, 1891.....	210.000
" " " 1909.....	<u>175.000</u>
Total.....	385.000

Bars of gun metal--not yet bored for the making  
of rifle barrels for rifle model 1909..... 80.000

--- CAVALRY ---

Carbines Mauser, model 1891.....	27.000
" " " 1909.....	15.000
Metallic lances, model 1895 .....	14.000
Coligüe (wooden) lances, model 1896.....	10.000
Sabers, model 1895.....	9.500
" " 1898.....	8.000

--- ARTILLERY ---

(Krupp Material)

Field Pieces (old) Note: the date of year given in the first column indicates the year of purchase. Letter L indicates caliber length: i.e. the number given x the bore.

Year of purchase

1864 -	1 gun of 7.85 cm L/25 (heavy)
1867 -	11 " s " " " "
1873 -	12 " " " " " "

(of accelerated type)  
T 97 indicates improved in 1897

1880 -	.30 guns of 7.5 cm L/37, heavy Mod. 80 improved 1897
1883 -	72 " " " L/24 light " 84 " 1897
1889 -	24 " " " " 89 " 1897
1892 -	36 " " " L/28 heavy " 90 " 1897
1895 -	180 " " " L/24 light " 95/96
1898 -	180 " " " L/28 heavy " 98

---- Rapid Fire Type ----

1909-510 guns of 7.5 cm L/30 model 1909

---- Field Howitzers ----

1898 -	36 howitzers, light, field, of 10.5 cm L/12 mod. 98
1911 -	12 " heavy, field, of 15 cm. L/14 mod. 1911 rapid fire.

----- Mountain Artillery -----

1880 - 38 guns of 7.5 cm.L/13  
1896 - 72 " " " " mod.96  
1898 - 108 " " " " mod.96

----- Siege Guns -----

1883 - 20 guns of 10.5 cm L/35 mod.80  
1889 - 10 " " " " "  
1903 - 12 " " 13 cm. L/26, model 1902

---Coast Artillery Guns -----

1883 - 20 guns of 24 cm L/35,mod.80(at Puerto Militar fortifications)  
1889 - 4 " " " " mod.87 " " "  
1890 - 2 " " 21 " L/35 " " "  
1898 - 12 coast howitzers of 23 cm L/12,mod.1898(kept at Navy armament deposit at Tigre, Prov.of Buenos Aires).

----- Guns, Miscellaneous -----

1885 - 4 guns of 7.5 cm. L/24 for shore duty.  
1892 - 4 " " 3.7 cm. L/20 reduced caliber  
1898 - 3 " " 7.5 cm. L/12 " "  
1898 - 6 " " 3.7 cm. L/20 " "  
1898 - 6 " " 7.5 cm. L/27 " "

--- Engineers -----

Mauser Carbine, model 1909 ..... 10.000

--- Machine Guns -----

Machine guns Maxim, model 1891, transformed in 1911..... 186  
Machine guns rifles Madsen, model 1911..... 500

--- Hand arms -----

Colt revolvers, model 1895..... 3.440  
Mannlicher pistols, model 1905..... 5.000  
Colt pistols, model 1916..... 10.000

--- Ammunition -----

The stocks existing in the deposits of the Arsenals are

Cartridges, round nose, for rifles and carbines  
model 1891 and machine-guns..... 300.000.000

(They were purchased in 1891 in elemental  
form)

Cartridges, pointed bullet, purchased in ele-  
mental form, for the 1909 Mauser and machine  
guns..... 100.000.000

Guns improved in 1897, rounds per gun..... 250  
Guns model 95/96 and 98, rounds per gun..... 500  
Guns, model 1909, rounds per gun..... 500

1. TSP OF STAFF  
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NOTED: M.L.E.  
DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT: Military Items---Argentina

From: R.C.

No. 1675 Date April 2, 1919

Replies to No. Date, 19

The following appeared in "Idea Nacional" on February 28, 1919.

"By order of the Executive Power all the troops quartered within the radius of the city are to remain in their barracks. On the authorities being questioned as to the reason for taking this measure, it was answered that in view of the forthcoming Carnival festivities trouble was feared. This was the only explanation given....."

In connection with the incorporation of the new class of conscripts into the Army, it appears that the discharge and incorporation (discharge of 1897 class and incorporation of 1898) will take place as follows: on March 15th the Navy conscripts will enter service, and on March 24th the Army conscripts. A few days before the 24th the 1897 class will be discharged. "La Prensa" referring to the matter of incorporation of 1898 class says that "the Executive Power recently decided to hasten date of incorporation to March 15th. By a decree dated November 1918 this same date was fixed upon months ago, recently---in February of this year---it was modified, and the date fixed upon was March 24th. This indecision on the part of the Executive Power is very prejudicial to the citizens who are to undertake their military obligations, for as is known, military service interrupts and upsets employees' and students' work, and they are deprived of making definite arrangements for the future, as they do not know exactly when they will be called upon. It must be taken into account furthermore, that by decree of February 17th, the method of incorporation and discharge of the men has also been modified. In the future these operations are to be carried out by regional turns, and the conscripts of the first and third divisions of the Army are to join on March 15th, while those of the second, fourth and fifth do not yet know on what date they will be called up.

It would be more than advisable for the Ministry of War to take some decision and publish exact dates for incorporation and discharge of men in the different districts and divisions."

With reference to aviation matters in the Argentine Army the following is taken from the local press:

(1) It is announced that the Ministry of War acting on advice given by the School of Military Aviation intends to found a technical board of aviation officers with headquarters in Paris. The object of this is to facilitate the sending of reports, studies, models and plans of modern apparatus for aerial navigation to the Palomar School. Besides this, special attention would be given to methods of instruction employed in different countries, so that the Argentine School would be able to keep up with the progress of the times.

It has been rumored that there will be a great aerial "raids" to be carried out by four Argentine aviators, Captains Zanni,

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Gonzales Albaracin and Lieutenants Parodi and Salinas Gomez all of whom will attempt to cross the Andes together. They will probably use the 220 Spad and two Nieuports to carry out thefeat. No definite information is given on this so far and the Director of the Military School of Aviation, Lieut. Colonel Alejandro Obligado denies the existence of the project.

Captain J.P. Scott of the British Army continues to give rise to the greatest admiration in Argentine aviation circles on account of his marvellous ability and complete control of his machine. Captain Scott uses an "Avro" biplane of 100 HP. and realizes the most sensational feats. He has offered his services to the Argentine Government as an aviation instructor.

A propos of the purchase of aeroplanes by Argentina in Europe, "La Union" says that the sending of Captain Brihuega and his mechanic Taravella to Europe in the midst of the war to purchase machines was a senseless business. The delegation has travelled for two years in England, France and Italy and after countless obstacles managed to purchase eight motors, not very modern in type, extra pieces for machines and captive balloons, and two "Gouiran" biplanes. Occasional reports have been sent home dealing with the progress of aviation in Europe and it is now reported that Captain Brihuega is taking a finishing course in aviation in Italy. In the meantime ~~varias~~ numerous foreign aviators are coming to Argentina. These aviators have been accustomed to the most modern and up-to-date machines, and these machines are practically unknown here. Besides, it is said that the Italian Mission---which is shortly expected in Buenos Aires----intends starting a private aviation school. Therefore the aeronautical institutions in the country will be relegated to a second class.

An article published in "La Nacion" on March 5th dealt with the needs of military aviation in Argentina. "Now that the war is over and it becomes possible to obtain first class and modern material again it is absolutely necessary to purchase aeroplanes for instruction. The schools should be able to turn out a "chauffeur" capable of managing any aeroplane after a short test. He should be theoretically and practically an expert. The study of Argentina's frontiers would also show the most advantageous way to form aerial fleets, without taking into consideration European factors of importance, which, with us are often completely absent.

The number of aeroplanes which the Argentine Army should possess would oblige the creation of new means by which the most capable conscripts could be utilized in aviation services. Professional mechanics, engineering students and other useful men should be picked out of each contingent.

Furthermore, the Argentine Army lacks regulations with reference to civilian aviators. After a satisfactory examination these civilians could enter the "reserve aviation corps" and in case of war there would be no lack of aviators.

The problem must be faced soon. The directors of the Argentine School of Aviation have done everything within their power to improve the instruction given and material available at the school. Now that many difficulties have been removed, a careful study of the Argentine aeronautical institution would be advantageous. The collection of aeroplanes at the school at present---someone called it a zoological collection---should be improved, and the inevitable confusion which time will bring can thus be avoided."

The following is from Boletín Militar No. 3865 dated March 16, 1919:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship has communicated that Colonel Sebastian Ramos and Terrane, Military Attaché to the Spanish Embassy has been relieved from that post by Captain Julian Chacel Norma of the General Staff.

Argentine Industry was recently surprised by the appearance of a monoplane invented and built by the well-known Argentine aviator Virgilio Mira.

The construction of this monoplane has the great merit of not having been copied from any previously existing models. Its scientific base is original, and the tout ensemble is quite an innovation on foreign and national machines. Not only is its mechanism easier, but its solidity is greater.

The principal characteristics are:

Breadth of wings: 9.60 meters; total length: 6.45 meters; normal velocity: 115 to 120 kilometers per hour; total weight: 230 kilos; transportable cargo: 180 kilos; tanks for petrol, capacity 180 liters and 50 litres for oil. This represents total duration of flight for 8(eight) hours. When carrying a passenger increased weight would mean less combustible carried. The flight possible would be about 450 kilometers, and 300 kilometers carrying two passengers. The machine can be dismantled in 5 minutes, for it is only necessary to extract a large screw and four ordinary spikes and the aeroplane can be stowed away in quite a small space.

The flying qualities of the machine are excellent. It responds obediently to the hardest and boldest acrobatic tests. The inventor has flown over the city of Buenos Aires to demonstrate his confidence in the machine in spite of the fact that it has an old Gnome 50 H.P. motor which has had 5 years continuous use.

To further demonstrate the qualities of his machine the constructor decided to undertake a flight of 600 kilometers from Villa Lugano to Makenna (province of Córdoba). He intended to cover this distance in four hours. Through bad weather and contrary winds several descents were necessary before arriving at destination.

Recent news from Paris is to the effect that the Argentine aviator Vicente Almonacid has just been promoted to Captain in the French Army. Almonacid is one of the Argentine volunteers who has most distinguished himself in the European War and his countrymen are very proud of him.

Lieut. Abel M. Gonzalez L. of the Argentine Army who has been receiving lessons from the British aviator, Major Scott, has made wonderful progress. Instruction was imparted by Major Scott's special telephone system, and after barely seven and a half hours' practical training sufficient skill has been demonstrated to allow this officer to run a thoroughly modern aeroplane of 100 H.P.

Under the heading of "The Army in the Current Year" "Tables of Organization for 1919" "La Prensa" publishes an article to the effect that the Executive Power, on March 22nd, 1919 signed a decree establishing organization of the Army for this year. Among certain modifications it is found that the services on the Great General Staff are definitely created, and the personnel shall be selected from a special list. Besides this an Infantry Company is created at the San Lorenzo Arsenal, and another one for the José María Rojas Arsenal. A section of machine guns is added to the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Regi-

(1)

ments of Infantry, forming thus, with the one which they already have, one company with two sections.

In each Division of the Army a Sanitation Section shall be formed on the basis of the present Divisional Hospitals, but the same personnel will be utilized.

Finally, it is established by the decree that the General Direction of War Arsenals and the General Direction of Administration shall provide the new formations with equipment necessary to complete outfits, before the incorporation of the new class of conscripts.

The following is culled from "La Nacion" of March 29, 1919.  
"AT FORT YUNKA---Murder of Soldiers---Fifteen Victims.

Outside of a few assaults of little importance, the tribes of the north had not indulged in an attack of the magnitude of the one recently perpetrated. Former incursions were limited to robberies of small importance, committed usually by bad characters who entered the Indian banks. The Ministry of the Interior received a telegram from Formosa on March 28th reporting that the population thereat was much alarmed owing to the rising of the Indians who assaulted the garrison, Fort Yunka, and the local police station. A grim struggle took place, and all the defenders of the Fort perished. There were fifteen corpses, a sergeant and a corporal also having been killed. The assailants, 263 in number, took possession of all arms, equipment, horses and everything they thought convenient. From the city of Paraná, the Minister of War has ordered a detachment of 50 men to leave immediately for the site of the trouble. They have been ordered to give battle and take the Indians prisoner. According to reports the situation is very grave as it is thought that there has been a general rising of the Indians".

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Lieut. Colonel Julio A. Brownell, Military Attaché to the Chilean Legation in Argentina, has been relieved from duty and will shortly return to Chile.

Lieut. Abel González, of the Argentine Aviation Corps, and a pupil of Major Scott, the British aviation instructor, had an accident on March 27th. Whilst effecting some acrobatic feats and at a distance of 10 meters from the ground, he was unable to start the motor again and collided violently with the earth. The Avro machine suffered considerable damage, but the aviator only received a small cut on his forehead.

The Executive Power recently signed a decree modifying regulations respecting marksmanship, entitling students to three months obligatory military service only.

The new regulations specify that the examination or test shall take place before a military commission designated for the purpose by the Commanders of Division. The commission shall be composed of two officers, one of whom shall be the commander of a company, battery or squadron, and shall have the office of President of the Board.

The test will take place one month before date fixed for incorporation of applicants to become officers of the reserve. It will consist in the following: distance, 350 meters; target, head with zones; position, standing, arm should be free. Three impacts with a total of eight cartridges will be exacted. If, due to unfavorable weather or nervousness of candidate he should fail in first test he shall be permitted to repeat it, always when in the opinion of the Commission, this procedure is justified.

8 MAY 1919

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REGIMENTAL RECORDS  
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NOTED: M. 63

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REGIMENT

SUBJECT--Argentina----Military Items.

CARL H. A. KENYON,  
U. S. A.

From R.C.

No. 1688 Date April 10, 1919

Replying to No. Date, 19

The following items are translated from Boletín Militar No. 5276, April 1, 1919.

"THE EXECUTIVE POWER OF THE NATION IN A CABINET MEETING DECREES:

1° To authorize the General Direction of Sanitation of the Army to purchase from the firm of Max Glucksmann, twenty films relating to sanitary services in the French Army. These films were taken during the European War, and it is considered that their purchase will be useful to demonstrate progress achieved by War surgery. The amount to be paid will be \$7000 m/n.

2° The sum of \$7000 m/n shall be paid as follows: \$6.500 from an appropriation pertaining to 1918 and \$500 from a 1919 appropriation."

"THE EXECUTIVE POWER OF THE NATION IN A CABINET MEETING DECREES:

1° The extension of Fiscal Year 1919 inasmuch as appropriation of \$90.000 is concerned, which amount corresponds to contract celebrated between the Ministry of War and the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of the River Plate, for provision and installation of two wireless telegraph stations---one in Cordoba and one in Tucuman.

2° The extension above mentioned is to be effected by retention of funds amounting to \$90.000 m/n to pay for wireless in view of the fact that the work was not terminated due to difficulty of obtaining wireless material from Europe or North America."

"THE EXECUTIVE POWER OF THE NATION----  
DECREES

1° One lieutenant (1st or 2nd) per Regiment of Cavalry shall join Course at Cavalry School as ordered in Regulations referring to same. Regiments of Mounted Artillery, Howitzers, and Mountain Artillery shall proceed as ordered in No. 19 of Regulations.

2° The course shall begin on May 1st, 1919 and terminate on December 20th, including campaign of final instruction.

3° The officers who are to join the course shall be designated by the Chiefs of the Regiment, taking into account what was determined by No. 25 of Regulations of Cavalry School, and they shall present themselves to the Director of the Institute at 8 a.m. on the day indicated."

"THE EXECUTIVE POWER OF THE NATION DECREES:

1º To create a special course, attached to the Military College and destined to the creation of technical officers.

2º The Special course shall have the extension of a school year, and instruction shall be exclusively destined to impart necessary knowledge for preparation of specialized officers in the study of war materials.

3º The Artillery and Engineers officers whose second year of the Superior Course in the Military College has been completed, who desire it, and who are proposed by the Director of the Institute may take the Special Course referred to in the first article.

4º The number of officers assigned annually to said course, shall only be the number indispensable to fulfill the needs of the Army and as determined opportunely by the General Staff.

5º The Director of the Military College shall send to the General Staff of the Army, before May 15th, the programmes and plans of study to be developed in the aforesaid Course.

6º From the officers who have taken the Special Course and passed successfully, those who have obtained highest marks in each arm, will when possible, be commissioned abroad to factories, power-houses, schools, etc. In order to complete studies, and for this purpose they shall be furnished with instructions from the corresponding Directors General. "

In connection with the permission requested by two Argentine aviators, Zuloaga and Brihuega, at present in Europe, to enter into competition to cross the Atlantic in an aeroplane, it is reported that said permission has been refused by the Argentine Ministry of War. The reasons given for refusal are that Argentina has no way of guaranteeing their safety should they make the attempt, and in case of accident they would be exposed to sure death.

The assistant to the French Military Attaché, Baron Pierre La Caze, who was recently demobilized, has resigned from his post and will take up ranching in southern Argentina.

Baron La Caze achieved a brilliant record during the war. Shortly after its declaration he left Argentina, where he was established, and became a Cavalry officer in the British Army, later he entered the Aviation Corps, and did much important work. Seriously wounded, in performance of a mission, he was considered disabled for active service, and was sent to this capital as assistant to the French Military Attaché.

Among the Argentine officers, Baron La Caze has left the very best impression.

3

RECD, M.I.B., O.C.S. JUN 16 1919

1616 2001-36

NOTED: M.L.B.

SUBJECT Military Items----Argentina.

From R.C.

No. 1736 Date May 16, 1919

Replies to No. Date, 19

On April 26, 1919 a decree was signed by the President appointing General (of Brigade) José F. Uriburu Commander of the First Division of the Army---this includes the command of troops garrisoned in the capital and at Liniers.

General Ramon Jones (general of division) who has been commander of the First Division for many years, was appointed to occupy the post vacated by General Uriburu, namely, a member of the Supreme Council of War and Marine.

General Uriburu was born in Salta (province of Salta) on July 20, 1868. He was a student at the National College in Buenos Aires, and later entered the Military School at Palermo. He graduated from the latter with the rank of a 2nd lieutenant in 1887. He joined the second Regiment of Artillery, and gained his first laurels with brilliancy.

He then joined the Commander's Staff at the Chaco, and subsequently became a member of the Boundary Committee with Chile. On termination of this mission he entered the Superior School of War, and distinguished himself as a student there. After taking the higher courses at the Superior School of War he was sent by the Government to Germany, where he joined the first regiment of Artillery of the Guard and the 2nd Uhlans. In 1905 he returned to Argentina, and shortly afterwards was appointed Director of the Superior School of War. General Uriburu reorganized the Superior School of War, and put it on a thoroughly modern basis.

Salta (the General's native province) then appointed him National Deputy for that Province, and the General gave preferential attention to military affairs during his deputyship.

General Uriburu is the author of many military works, and a large number of them have been translated to foreign languages, and have received marked attention from European officers.

With reference to military uniforms "La Prensa" publishes an article on April 28, 1919 to the effect that a reform in military uniforms is planned in order to make them simpler, more practical and less costly. This plan has already received the support of the authorities, and has also received marked favor on the part of the army and public opinion in general. Therefore, it is thought that the change will take place very soon. Among other things to go is the German helmet. This is classed as being disliked, exotic, heavy and unsuitable for these latitudes. Purely decorative garments will also be abandoned---the armed institutions do not need costly ornaments. What is wanted is republican simplicity and not the theatrical pomp of European courts.

The European war has demonstrated quite plainly how thoroughly useless are those feathers, bands, long frock-like coats, etc. which produce such a brilliant effect in the parades. However all this ran away with a large part of the officer's pay, which could be

used so much more profitably in something else. As all these improvements are being planned, "La Prensa" suggests that it would be a good idea to try and plan a really Argentine uniform in keeping with Argentine traditions, the needs of modern warfare, and free from imitations. Thus the parades on national holidays would give an impression of Ar entinism or nationalism which is totally absent today.

An item in "La Union" refers to the new uniform regulations as follows: "It is proposed that in the future there will only be two uniforms: one for parade, and the other for service, instruction and campaign duty.

The parade uniform without epaulets and sash will be worn for social gatherings.

The French kepi will be worn on parade, and for service and campaign duty, the ordinary cap(gorra). Therefore, the German helmet will be suppressed, in spite of the economy its use means---for it can be worn for a long time.

Service and campaign uniforms will be made of khaki cloth as at present.

The new uniform regulations will be enforced from May 1st, 1920, thus giving ample time to wear out certain garments now used.

The uniforms indicated above are either for summer or winter!

It is reported that Aviation activities at the Palomar school are still on the increase.

The soldiers and mechanics of the Italian Military Aviation Mission are extremely busy just now mounting their 25 aeroplanes.

Near the officer's casino at Palomar the Italians have built a hangar large enough for several machines. As the various machines are mounted, other hangars will be put up and will be used as depots for the machines, mechanical workshops and lodgings for the Italian soldiers.

On April 26th, three Italian officers effected flights with a Balila(220 Spad motor) and an Aviatik (LeRhone 125 motor) with complete success.

Some Argentine military pilots also carried out instruction and exercise flights. The professor, pilot Captain Albarracin, with a Coudron aeroplane(Anzani motor 100 H.P.) gave his first lesson to an Ensign of the Navy who was appointed by the Ministry of Marine to take an aviation course at Palomar.

Lieut. Udry, also of the Argentine Army, tested a new Moran monoplane built at the workshops of the school. This monoplane is furnished with an 80 H.P. Gnome motor and Lieut. Udry's test showed its working condition perfect.

The Peruvian midshipman, Ismael Montoya, successfully passed his examination as a military aviation pilot on April 26, 1919 at the Palomar Aviation School. In order to comply with final test---a triangular flight from Palomar-Lobos-Mercedes-Buenos Aires-Palomar----Montoya utilized a double monoplane Coudron (80 H.P. Gnome motor). In spite of various difficulties encountered Montoya carried out the test successfully.

The following item is from "La Prensa" May 16, 1919.

"In connection with the forthcoming departure of Colonel A.T. Smith, Military Attaché to the United States Embassy, the Centro Naval offered him a farewell demonstration which testified to the appreciation which Colonel Smith has had during the carrying out of his mission, not only in the Army here but also in the Navy.

Among those present were the Minister of War (who at present

also holds the portfolio of the Minister of Marine) The United States Ambassador and personnel of the Legation, the General Secretary of the Ministry of Marine and the President of the Centrc Naval, Captain Galíñez.

After being received by the authorities of the Centrc Naval, Colonel Smith and the other guests were ushered into the large saloon where champagne was served and a short speech expressing regret at Colonel Smith's departure."

"The Circulo Militar tendered Colonel Smith a farewell reception on the occasion of his departure from Argentina. Among those present were the Argentine Minister of War, the United States Ambassador, Generals Aranzadi, R. Ruiz, Broquen, the General Secretary of the Ministry of Marine, Captain Galíñez, Vice-admiral Martín, a delegation of officers of the Navy and the Military Attachés of France, Brazil, Spain, Chile and Bolivia.

After being received by the Committee, Colonel Smith and the other guests were invited to enter the principal 'hall' where a speech was made by Colonel Quirós, vice-President of the Circulo Militar and Director of the Superior School of War. Colonel Smith then replied, and received much applause."

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WATER DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT: Military Items--Argentina

From - R. G. RECD M. I. B., O.C.S. JUL 22 1919.

No. 1784 Date June 14, 1919

*Replying to No.* \_\_\_\_\_ *Date* \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_\_

An Argentine Deputy, Dr. Gallegos Moyano recently presented a bill to the Chamber of Deputies providing for increase in pay for officers and non commissioned officers of the Army and Navy. The author of the bill accompanied it with a detailed study of the present situation, and stated that due to the European War the pay which was considered adequate in 1807 is totally out of proportion with the present high cost of living.

Labor can unite and use the modern weapon of resistance, but naturally the Army cannot do this. However the State shculd regulate the present abnormal position of the Army men without delay. The mission of the Army and the Navy is a sacred one, and for this reason especially the State shculd see that they are spared hunger and poverty which destroy dignity and decorum and thus undermine the moral strength and prestige of these institutions.

After referring separately to certain pay in given cases, the author inserts a demonstrative table explaining and justifying increases.

Dr. Gallegos Moyano terminates his remarks as follows: "The officers and subofficers not only of the Army but also of the Navy have asked nothing at this difficult time when the State has seen order and its institutions in danger, when society has been exposed to chaos and dissolution. Throughout officers and their worthy troops have shown themselves faithful and reliable guardians of the honor of the nation.

Let us therefore maintain the noble tradition of our Army and of our Navy placing the citizens who serve us, above material and moral difficulties."

The Bill is at present being studied by the Budget Committee.

For some time there has been talk of building an edifice for the Circulo Militar Club and with the presentation of a bill for same to Congress the subject has acquired renewed interest. It is proposed that the Municipality be authorized to donate the ground(1.500 meters square) to the Army and if within five years after delivery of same, plans have not been approved and construction commenced the donation would be annulled.

An Argentine doctor, Carlos Heuser, has recently invented a "radiologic ambulance" the first model of which has been purchased by the Argentine Army.

Dr. Heuser, realizing the importance of this kind of ambulance, used during the war, decided to perfect same, and had built under his direction an automobile which produces X rays at any place where this car can go.

The ambulance is mounted on a car of 40 H.P. and a 4 kilowatt dynamo is attached. This produces continuous and alternate current of 250 volts with 25 amperes. Within the car are all the necessary apparatus for X rays, also photographic accessories. Within the car therefore radiographic photos can be taken within

5 to 8 seconds. For further details on this invention see newspaper clipping forwarded this mail under "Argentina--Military".

An Argentine aviator, Lieut. Matienzo on May 26th, 1918 crossed the Andes from Mendoza to Chile once more. He was the fourth to have achieved the feat. In attempting to return by the same route from Chile and due to some unknown accident the aviator was lost. Several days later his body was found in the snow. He had apparently been frozen to death about 60 hours previously.

On June 10th a fatal aviation accident also occurred at the Aviation School in El Palomar. The chief of the Italian squadron Captain Enzo Giovannari collided with another aeroplane, piloted by Midshipman Sarmiento of the Argentine Navy. The accident occurred due to the fact that the pilots were facing the sun and did not see each other. As a result Captain Giovannari, Midshipman Sarmiento and the mechanic who accompanied Captain Giovannari were killed.

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H.P.

SUBJECT Military Items---Argentina.

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From R.C. REC'D. M. I. B., O. C. S. AUG 22 1919  
No. 1790 Date July 16 1919  
Replies to No. Date 19

On June 20th the Argentine Ministry of War received the picture of General Washington sent by West Point Academy to the Argentine Military College.

With the object of familiarizing the pupils of the Military College with the present social movements, the Director of the College has organized a series of lectures for the corps of officers of that institute. These lectures are to be delivered by Dr. Luis Roque Gondra, and among the subjects included in the programme some are as follows:

"Logical possibility of socialism. Theoretical and practical value of socialism. The contemporary social problems of the world and socialism. Historical antecedents. Social crisis of the XIV and XV centuries.

Regalism and mercantilism. Political and economic standards of commercialism or mercantilism. Industrial and agrarian conditions in Europe during the XVII and XVIII centuries. Absolute monarchy, the privileged classes and capitalist bourgeoisie.

The revolution and the empire. Individualism and socialism. Finances of the old regime. The new France. Communism.

The social question of the XIX century. Excesses of liberty and industry. Rebellion and labor strikes. Labor Legislation. Revolutionary socialism. Syndicalism. Theoretical and Political Crisis of socialism.

Class War. Popular interpretation of Marxist economic theories. The influence of Marxism in the contemporary world. The illusion and the fear of the so-called Maximalism.

In compliance with instructions issued by the Ministry of War the commanders of the first and second divisions of the Army have begun preparation of troops which will take part in the military parade on July 9th next, in commemoration of the national anniversary.

All the troops garrisoned in this capital will take part; that is to say, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th regiments of Infantry, the General San Martin Regiment of Grenadiers, 1st Engineers, 2nd Artillery and 8th Cavalry; the two last mentioned are from the Liniers garrison. To the above will be added the Military College and some odd companies. With reference to the participation of the units stationed at Campo de Mayo, this will not be on a very large scale due to a variety of reasons. The 1st Regiment of Howitzers and 10th Cavalry and perhaps the troops with some of the institutes garrisoned there will take part in the parade.

To the above forces will be added those of the Navy which will include the Naval School, the School of Mechanics and some other forces.

The parade will be under the command of the chief of the first division of the Army, General José Uriburu.

The Ministry of War has further established that the troops which take part in reviews, parades, etc. shall do so without

any vehicles whatsoever. The infantry shall not carry portable articles; artillery and machine-gun sections will cut their arms; engineers without portable articles and without or with material as ordered on occasion.

The commander of the third division of the Army has requested the necessary material from the Ministry of Public Works in order to join up the barracks and material depots of the 3rd battalion of sapper pontoniers with the Entre Ríos provincial railroads.

The above-named officer with the personnel of the unit under his command will undertake the execution of the work mentioned. It is stated that it will be of great use for the provisioning of the Army Division stationed on the littoral, and also the work will serve for the instruction of field officers, officers and conscripts.

On June 17th, 1919 a mass was held at the Metropolitan Cathedral in Buenos Aires under the auspices of the ladies of the Italian Red Cross for the eternal repose of the soul of Captain Giovanardi (of the Italian Aviation Mission) Lieut. Sarmiento, (Arg. Army) and the mechanic Sartorelli (Italian Mission) the three victims of an accident at the Palomar School.

The Military Attaché to the United States Embassy was present representing the United States Ambassador.

The Ministry of War has recently issued an order that in the future for parades, reviews, relief of guards, etc. the drum major will appear. It is explained that the object is to keep better time, accentuate the martiality of the troops and improve the conduct of the military bands of the army.

On July 9th next in the course of the military parade, the drum major will also appear with his traditional stick. Extensive regulations have just been drawn up referring to the handling of same, and these regulations have been made known to all the line troops.

The following is taken from Boletín Militar No. 5335, June 16, 1919. "Correction to Organic Tables of Organization for the Year 1919.

As there are some omissions in the Tables of Organization at present in force, and various modifications have been made since its publication the Minister of War orders:

1º The modification of Tables A., B., C., D., E., and F of the Organic Tables for 1919 as per Boletín Militar 5294, 1st Part in the manner indicated in Correction Table herewith.

2º Any modification of the Tables of Organization proposed after the appearance of this Resolution, shall only be taken into account in drawing up Tables of Organization for the forthcoming year." For Table of Correction in detail see Boletín Militar No. 5335 forwarded with this mail.

On June 23, the Executive Power of Argentina sent Budget Bill for 1920 to Congress. In this Bill the War Budget is fixed at \$41.421.512.57 m/n (approximately \$19.000.000 U.S.) and this amount shows an increase of \$12.302.174.80 m/n on the Budget for 1919.

Sixteen thousand conscripts are provided for (to serve 13 months instead of 6 as in recent years), military pay is increased in general, due to high cost of living, and besides the Military Geographical Institute is created. The mission of this institute is to be the drawing up of a military map of Argentina.

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DEPARTMENT OF STAFF  
Intelligence Division  
Military Attaché

2001-42

MAR 1919

SUBJECT Military Items-----Argentina.

H.Q.D., M.I.B., O.C.S SEP 13 1919

From R.G.

No. 1802 Date August 7, 1919.

Replies to No. Date, 19

Undoubtedly the most interesting event in military circles recently was the prohibition by the Executive Power for officers of the Army and Navy to become members of "associations of a public nature".

The text of the decree published in the "Boletín Militar" on July 23 (No. 1412, qnd Part) is translated as follows:

"Considering the statements made by some officers of the Army giving their support to association created for public purposes; and

CONSIDERING:

That no matter how high their intentions may be, or how good and generous may be the impulses guiding the officers who join, this attitude is contrary to the fundamental standards which constitute the organic basis of the Army of the Nation;

That officers should not offer their support to such associations, as for them there cannot be a better one than the Army of the Republic which embodies and realizes the best patriotic association, to which their lives must be devoted.

That for this reason no member of the Army need offer his support to any association in the country so that his country may rely on his support to defend it. The high position of honor which he has achieved should be sufficient to guarantee the security and stability of the Republic;

In consequence,  
The Minister of War-----

Resolves

1º To make known to officers of the Army that they must abstain from giving their support."

The above decision of the E.P. gave rise to much press comment. It was generally remarked that the Government had now plainly shown its hand by forbidding officers of the Army and Navy to belong to the Liga Patriótica, although it formerly pretended to support the organization.

It is added that the P.E. had no valid reason to forbid members of the Army and Navy to belong to an association which is non-partisan, and it was predicted that the Government's action would only tend to strengthen the Liga Patriótica Argentina.

Three South American aviators, Captain Angel M. Zuloaga (commander), Captain Aníbal Brihuega (navigator) and Eng. Ambrosio Taravella (mechanic) (as a matter of fact all three are Argentines) are now in London completing preparations for a flight from Plymouth to Bs. Aires via Portugal and Africa, some 8,000 miles.

The flight will probably be made in an F 5 flying boat to be bought from the British Government, and it is expected to occupy 7 or 8 days, the actual flying time, according to Captain Zuloaga, being about 70 hours.

The Atlantic crossing will be about 1,500 miles, or approximately 300 miles less than the distance flown by Alcock and Brown.

The Chief of Staff, General Ramon Ruiz died on July 22. He was 57 years of age and his military career extended over 37 years. The deceased officer's early training and experience were in the intelligence, artillery and engineers branches. He reached the rank of Colonel in 1903, and attained the grade of Division Commander in 1910.

He was an interesting and expert writer on tactics, musketry and artillery, and in addition to important commands at home, he on several occasions performed military missions abroad, attending the grand manoeuvres in France and Germany, on which he subsequently wrote tactical and strategic comments.

General Ruiz was President of the Committee which drew up the Organic Laws of the Army. He was President of the Artillery Experiments Committee, president of the Argentine Boy Scouts' Association, vice-President of the Círculo Militar, etc.

Among other decorations he held that of the French Legion of Honor, Two Black Eagles of Germany, Chilean Military Merit and a Spanish order.

Recently the Argentine Government designated various officers as military attachés in South American Republics. The following is a list of same:

Santiago, Chile, Major Justo E. Diana; Lima, Peru, M. Duval; Asunción, Paraguay, Major Angel Hernandez; La Paz, Bolivia, Major Ramon Espíndola; Montevideo, Uruguay, Lt. Colonel Francisco Guido Lavalle; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Lt. Colonel Juan R. Alvelo.

In connection with Major Justo E. Diana, information from a reliable source states that he is extremely pro-German, and has acted as a German intermediary. A banquet was given in his honor on July 26th at the Aus Keller Restaurant (a German restaurant), and among the guests there were about 30 Germans, including Moller, German Naval Attaché; Hall, a well-known German agent; Kurt von Bohlen, General Hellmann, Hansen, etc. Toasts were drunk to the Argentine and German armies.

In conjunction with his mission as Military Attaché, it is said that Diana undertakes a special secret mission, having been selected for the purpose by General Uriburu (well-known as extreme pro-German). It appears that Kinkel was originally to have had the appointment, but due to private interests was unable to accept. (In connection with Kinkel see Reports #1367 and #1380).

There appears to be little doubt that Diana will go with letters of introduction to Von Riedel and Von Flack (See Reports #1504 and 1505) as on July 24th he had an interview with Hall (See Reports #1504 and 1505 also #1542) which lasted several hours. He had another interview with him on July 25th and was seen riding with Hall and various high ranking officers of the Argentine Army.

On July 30th the "period of instruction for recruits" for Infantry conscripts as well as Cavalry conscripts was terminated. After the usual inspection by the respective commanders the "period of instruction for companies" will be commenced.

The first and third divisions of the Army only incorporated the present class on March 24th, and the second, fourth and fifth divisions on April 15, therefore for these last the "recruit period" will only have lasted a little over three months. For this reason it is believed that the period will be prolonged for one month longer.

Santiago 10, 1932 - 6 65  
Reported by Agent

From an authentic source it is learned that German officers and non-commissioned officers are now trying to get positions as instructors in the Argentine Army on a salary ranging from \$200 to \$300 m.n. per month. Some of these are former German espionage agents, and Moller, the German Naval Attaché has been visiting Government House in order to put the matter through.

NUMBER OF COPIES

3

100-200

J.M.C.

2001-43

SUBJECT: ARMY PAY TABLES---ARGENTINA  
WHA DEPARTMENT

RECD, M. I. B., O. C. S OCT 3 1919

From: E.C.

No. 1812 Date: August 28, 1919.

Replies to No. Date, 19

Attached hereto are tables covering the pay for Army officers, non-commissioned officers, and officers and non-commissioned officers on the retired list, pensions to dependents, and pay to Military Attachés.

It will be noted that the pay of the Army officer, which, on starting his career, is less than that of the corresponding grade in the United States Army, but as his services increase the advantages accrue, and reach their maximum on the officer's retirement.

An officer, after 35 years' service, may, upon his own application, retire with the next highest grade. For instance, after 35 years' service a Colonel can be retired with the rank of a Brigadier General, and receives \$636.77, while a Colonel in the United States Army, unless appointed a Brigadier General, retires as a Colonel and receives \$312.50. The amounts given in the translations of Army Pay Tables are in U.S. currency.

HABERES MILITARES

(Officers)

Canc.

1539  
1070

173-372

2001-43

SUELDOS

SOPRESUELDO

TOTAL

1.950 m.n.

Tenientes Generales				
Generales de División				
Ia	Brigada			
Coronellos				
Tenientes Coronellos				
Mayores				
Capit. nros				
Tenientes 1º				
Tenientes				
Subtenientes				

NOTA: Desde Subteniente hasta General de Brigada secazan  
6.300 una vez cumplido el minimo del tiempo (4 años)  
para el ascenso un aumento del 10% sobre el sueldo.

2a NOTA: Los arregados militares en el extranjero perciben  
el sueldo a oro determinado en la primera columna mas 10%  
oro para gastos de representación y viáticos. Para gastos de  
instalación y viaje de ida y de regreso recibe al partir el  
importe de dos meses de sueldo a oro correspondiente a su  
grado y además pasaje de primera clase para él, su familia  
y uno de servicio clase para persona de servicio.

	ARMY PAY FOR OFFICERS	NOT ON RETIRED LIST
BASIC PAY NOT ON ACTIVE SERVICE	BONUS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE	TOTAL PAY ACTIVE SERVICE
Lieut. Generals	\$679.32	\$146.58
Generals of Division	573.09	143.58
ditto Brigade	488.18	140.56
Colonels	358.61	137.35
Lieut. Colonels	354.71	84.90
Majors	212.26	55.19
Captains	144.55	33.56
1st Lieutenants	110.37	28.72
Lieutenants	89.76	27.59
Sub-Lieutenants	69.15	25.47
	114.63	98.07
	133.54	

NOTE: From Sub-Lieutenant to General or Brigade the officers enjoy an increase of 10% on base, once they have accomplished the minimum time of four years in grade towards promotion.

SUELDOS MILITARES (SUB-OFFICIALES)

	SUELDO	PREMIOS DE CONSTANCIA	TOTAL
{ Sargento Ayudante	150		
{ Sargento Primero	130		
Sargentos	110		
Cabos Primeros	90		
Cabos	70		

Los cabos, cabos primeros, sargentos primeros y sargentos ayudantes tendrán durante sus primeros cinco años de servicio de suboficial un premio de constancia que será respectivamente de \$120, 150, 180 y 240 anuales y pagaderos por mes. Tendrán durante los cinco años siguientes un premio de constancia que será respectivamente de 150, 180, 240 y 360. Durante los cinco años siguientes el premio de constancia será respectivamente de \$180, 340, 300 y 360. A partir de los quince años de servicio y hasta su pase a retiro el premio de constancia será respectivamente de 240, 300, 360 y 480.

ARMY PAY (NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS)

	<u>PAY</u>
Sergeants Major	\$63.68 U.S.
{ 1st Sergeants	55.19 "
Sergeants	48.70
Corporals (1st class)	38.71
Corporals	38.72

The corporals, 1st corporals, sergeants, sergeants(1st class) and sergeants major shall receive during their first five years of service as non-commissioned officers a "premio de constancia" (Reward for Service) which shall be respectively of \$50.94, \$63.68, \$76.41 and \$101.88 annually and payable by the month.

They shall receive in the course of the following five years a "premio de constancia" which shall be respectively of \$63.68, \$76.41, \$101.88 and \$127.35. During the next five years the "premio de constancia" will be respectively of \$76.41, \$101.88, \$127.35 and \$152.82. After 15 years' service and until retiring the "premio de constancia" will be respectively of \$101.88, \$127.35, \$152.82, \$203.76.

132 330 437 520  
SER 350437520  
VERA DVA

ESCALA DE PENSIONES PARA OFICIALES

SIGUN LEY N°. 4707

Progresión entre el mínimo y el máximo de pension:

A 15 años de servicio corresponde el 50 % del sueldo
" 16 " " " " " 52 "
" 17 " " " " " 54 "
" 18 " " " " " 56 "
" 19 " " " " " 58 "
" 20 " " " " " 60 "
" 21 " " " " " 63 "
" 22 " " " " " 66 "
" 23 " " " " " 69 "
" 24 " " " " " 72 "
" 25 " " " " " 75 "
" 26 " " " " " 78 "
" 27 " " " " " 81 "
" 28 " " " " " 84 "
" 29 " " " " " 87 "
" 30 " " " " " 90 "
" 31 " " " " " 92 "
" 32 " " " " " 94 "
" 33 " " " " " 96 "
" 34 " " " " " 98 "
" 35 " " " " " 100 "

NOTA: Se entiende por sueldo el total determinado en la planilla No. 1 al grado respectivo.

Los militares que a consecuencia de enfermedades o defectos físicos producidos en servicio activo y por actos del servicio quedan inutilizados para la continuación de su carrera pasan a retiro cualquier que sea su tiempo de servicio con la pensión que a dicho año corresponda. Si tienen menos de quince años de servicio se les liquida la pensión que a estos años corresponde. Si la inutilización producida por un acto de servicio llegase hasta la pérdida de la vista o de un brazo o de una pierna la pensión será la máxima determinada en la escala.

Los que por efectos de heridas recibidas en acción de guerra o en actos del servicio quedan inutilizados para la continuación de su carrera pasan a retiro con la pensión del grado superior inmediato.

ESCALA DE PENSIONES PARA SUBOFICIALES Y TROPA

A 15 años de servicios simples corresponde el 50 % del sueldo
" 16 " " " " " 55 "
" 17 " " " " " 60 "
" 18 " " " " " 65 "
" 19 " " " " " 70 "
" 20 " " " " " 75 "
" 21 " " " " " 80 "
" 22 " " " " " 85 "
" 23 " " " " " 90 "
" 24 " " " " " 95 "
" 25 " " " " " 100 "

*RECEIVED DE 6/1944*

SCALE OF PENSIONS FOR OFFICERS

ACCORDING TO LAW No.4707

Progression between the minimum and maximum of pension:

At 15 years' service entitled to 50% of the basic pay plus bonus for active service.

" 16	"	"	"	"	52	"	"	same as above.
" 17	"	"	"	"	54	"	"	"
" 18	"	"	"	"	56	"	"	"
" 19	"	"	"	"	58	"	"	"
" 20	"	"	"	"	60	"	"	"
" 21	"	"	"	"	63	"	"	"
" 22	"	"	"	"	66	"	"	"
" 23	"	"	"	"	69	"	"	"
" 24	"	"	"	"	72	"	"	"
" 25	"	"	"	"	75	"	"	"
" 26	"	"	"	"	78	"	"	"
" 27	"	"	"	"	81	"	"	"
" 28	"	"	"	"	84	"	"	"
" 29	"	"	"	"	87	"	"	"
" 30	"	"	"	"	90	"	"	"
" 31	"	"	"	"	93	"	"	"
" 32	"	"	"	"	94	"	"	"
" 33	"	"	"	"	96	"	"	"
" 34	"	"	"	"	98	"	"	"
" 35	"	"	"	"	100	"	"	"

NOTE: Pay is understood to be the total determined in Table No.1 corresponding to the respective rank.

Officers and enlisted men, who, due to illness or physical defects produced on active service, or by acts of the service are rendered disabled for the continuation of their career, are retired whatever may be the time ~~from~~ of their service with the pension corresponding to their years of service. If they have been less than 15 years in the service, they are paid pension corresponding to that period.

If the disability produced by an act of the service should be loss of sight, an arm or a leg, the pension will be the maximum determined by the scale.

Those who due to wounds received in action or in acts of the service are disabled for continuation of their career are retired with pension corresponding to immediately superior rank.

SCALE OF PENSIONS FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND TROOPS

At 15 years' creditable services entitled to 50% of basic pay plus "Premio Constancia".

" 16	"	"	"	"	"	55	same as above.
" 17	"	"	"	"	"	60	"
" 18	"	"	"	"	"	65	"
" 19	"	"	"	"	"	70	"
" 20	"	"	"	"	"	75	"
" 21	"	"	"	"	"	80	"
" 22	"	"	"	"	"	85	"
" 23	"	"	"	"	"	90	"
" 24	"	"	"	"	"	95	"
" 25	"	"	"	"	"	100	"

PENSIONES A DEUDOS DE MILITARES

Los deudos del militar fallecido que tienen derecho a pension son: la viuda, los hijos legítimos,los hijos naturales reconocidos y la madre viuda.

ESCALA DE PENSIONES

(Art.12, Capítulo,II, Titulo IV Ley 4707)

1º A deudos de oficiales e individuos de tropa muertos en acción de guerra o a consecuencia de ella siempre que en este último caso la muerte ocurra dentro del año: 2/3 partes de la pensión maxima que corresponda al grado del causante.

2º A deudos de oficiales muertos que teniendo 10 años de servicios no hubieran llegado a los 15 límite mínimo para obtener pensión de retiro la mitad de la pensión de retiro que corresponde a 15 años siempre que a su fallecimiento se encontrara prestando servicio activo.

3º A deudos de oficiales e individuos de tropa fallecidos a consecuencia de accidentes o enfermedades contraídas en el servicio o en actos del servicio antes o después de los años necesarios para tener derecho a pensión de retiro las 2/3 partes de la pensión que hubiere recibido el causante.

4º A deudos de oficiales solamente muertos en actividad de servicio o retirados la mitad de la pensión que gozaba el causante o de que hubiera gozado si hubiese pasado a retiro el día de su fallecimiento.

PENSIONS TO DEPENDANTS OF OFFICERS,  
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

The dependants of a deceased officer, non-commissioned officer or private who are entitled to a pension are: the widow, the legitimate children, the children born out of wedlock who are recognized, and the widowed mother.

SCALE OF PENSIONS  
(Art.12, Chapter II, Title IV Ley 4707)

1° To dependants of officers or privates killed in action or who die from consequences of same, providing that death occurs within the year: 2/3 parts of the maximum pension corresponding to grade of deceased officer, non-commissioned officer or private.

2° To dependants of ~~miss~~ deceased officers who having served ten years have not reached 15 year limit, (the minimum to obtain retired pension) shall receive half the retired pension corresponding to 15 years' service, providing that at time of death officer was on active service.

3° To dependants of officers or privates, whose death is due to accidents or illnesses contracted in the service, or by reason of an act in the service, before or after years necessary to entitle them to pension of retirement, 2/3 parts of pension which the officer or private would have received.

4° To dependants of officers who have died while on active service or when retired, half the pension which the officer enjoyed, or which he would have enjoyed if he had been retired on the day on which his death took place.

2001-49

NOTE: 142

Q1

SUBJECT: Organization of the Argentine Army

From: R.C. Combat

No. 1200 Date September 25, 1918.  
Organization--15  
Page 7544  
Replying to No. 3017-143 Date OCT 31 1919Reference to 3017-143  
M.I. 5-8

REC'D, M.I. B. O.C.P. OCT 31 1919

NOTE: 1. The report given below should be considered in conjunction with the Tables of Organization of the Argentine Army, and the two charts---Plan of units of the 1st Division of the Army and Plan of units of the Grand Departments and Institutes---which accompany it.  
 2. All data in this report refers to peace organization as that for war was not obtainable.

3. (a) An "asimilado" is a commission officer--having rank, pay and allowances, but who does not exercise command. He is similar to the Staff officers in the U.S. Army as mentioned in pars. 18 and 19, Army Regulations, 1917.
- (b) An "equiparado" is a civilian having rank, pay and allowances of an officer or enlisted man.
- (c) A "soldado" is a soldier who voluntarily enlists.
- (d) A "conscripto" is a conscript. (Conscriptive service is the law in Argentina. Only sufficient "soldados" are enlisted to maintain a nucleus of the army).
- (e) An "artesano" is a civilian skilled in the manual arts.
- (f) "Civiles" are civilians not skilled in the manual arts, performing such work as clerks, servants, common laborers, etc.

4. (a) The effective commissioned personnel in the Argentine Army, exclusive of "asimilados" is as follows:

	Inf.	Cav.	Art.	Eng.	Total
Lieut. Generals	---	---	---	---	3 to 0
Major Generals	---	---	---	---	6 to 8
Brig. Generals	---	---	---	---	12
Colonels	24	12	12	6	54
Lt. Colonels	40	20	20	10	90
Majors	30	40	40	20	160
Captains	144	72	72	36	334
1st Lieutenants	140	70	70	35	315
2nd Lieutenants	112	56	56	26	253
Sub-Lieutenants	<u>84</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>188</u>
	624	312	312	156	1425

All of the Grand Departments, such as the General Staff, Inspector General's Department, etc. are filled by the "detail" system, except in the positions of "asimilados" which are permanent. The Argentine Army considers the detail system highly satisfactory, and in preference to that of permanent corps.

b) Effective strength of "asimilates" is as follows:

Judges-/advocates .....	13
Surgeons.....	61
Chaplains.....	6
Administration officers.....	158
Veterinarians.....	35
Masters of Gymnastics	
and Penning.....	61
Pharmacists.....	48
Dentists.....	7
Bundmaster.....	23
Total.....	442

b) Total no. missions personnel..... 1870

5.      a) Total of "volunteers" ..... 51,73  
       b) Total of conscript ..... 16,000 (number depending on Budget)  
       c) Total enlisted men ..... 31,173

General Staff Corps

1. Is there a General Staff in the army of the country to which you are assigned?

Yes.

3. If so, state the composition of that body, giving the number of officers and enlisted men with their rank.

The composition of the General Staff is as follows:

There is no law that prescribes a maximum number of General Staff officers, the number is at the option of the Ministry of War and depends on necessities.

The majority of the officers serve with the General Staff, while the remainder are with the General Staff of Troops (Divisions of the Army) and also detailed to the Superior School of War, the Ministry of War and as Military Attachés.

Besides those above mentioned there are a certain number of officers detailed temporarily for service with the General Staff as their services may be needed. Others are "on rotation" for one year after graduation from the Superior School of War.

With reference to "Diplomatic Staff" (Personnel of the General Staff) according to Tables of Organization they are:

1	1st Sergeant
4	Ceremonial
4	Ceremonial, 1st class
4	Ceremonial
30	Conscripts
50	Volunteers, 10 to each Division
153	Total.

This personnel is assigned service with the Department.

3. State the divisions of the General Staff, and the duties assigned to each division.

The General Staff has four Divisions, viz:

1. The Secretary's Office.
2. a) Organization  
b) Communications  
c) Concentration
3. a) Operations, manœuvres, Staff rides  
and walks, for military problems.  
b) Information
4. Military History.

The Military Geographic Institute depends directly on the General Staff of the Army, and is divided into

- a) Surveying
- b) Topography
- c) Map-making

With reference to the duties assigned to each division, these are indicated by the names of same.

4. State how officers are selected for duty on the General Staff and the period of the detail.

Officers are selected for duty on the General Staff through the Superior School of War; after termination of the three year course at that institute, the officers are assigned for a period of probation on the General Staff----that is to say, those officers who in the opinion of the Director of the School, possess the necessary qualifications. Once the probation period is terminated, it is decided whether or not they shall be selected for duty on the General Staff. - The period of detail on the General Staff is variable, there are no regulations on the subject, but in general, barring exceptional cases, it is never less than 2 years. With reference to the officers detailed with the Ministry of War, General Staff of troops and as Military Attachés, the duration of detail is generally two years. General Staff officers on duty at the Superior School of War

may remain in their positions as long as four years.

5. State what are the duties by law assigned to the General Staff.

The duties assigned to the General Staff of the Army comprise the following objectives:

- a) To advise upon and direct the work connected with immediate preparation of the Army for war and entrance into campaign; to protect the safety of the principal organs of command and administration for the discharge of their mission in case of war; the maintenance of the troops; to take part in or collaborate in the conduct of war and of operations in the sphere assigned by superior orders.
- b) To study the conditions and needs of the Army, in order to maintain it always at the highest degree of preparedness for its employment in case of war, requesting for said purpose from superior authorities the adoption of administrative and organizational measures necessary to attain the object required.
- c) To provide personnel for the different general staffs that the Army needs in peace and in war to assist the commanders, with the view, to shape, instruct and employ the personnel of officers of the General Staff, and obtain at the same time the diffusion of higher military knowledge in the Army.

6. State whether or not General Staff officers are assigned to tactical units.

Yes. See Question 3, Table. There are 14 officers according to Tables of Organization assigned to a Division.

7. If so, how many and what are their duties, such as with armies, corps, divisions, brigades, etc.?

For officers of the General Staff it is obligatory to spend a period of one or two years as a minimum, serving with troops, but only in the following offices and not in each grade:

- a) As commanders of a company, squadron or battery;
- b) As commanders of a battalion or group (two batteries of artillery);
- c) As commanders of a regiment, or detached battalion or group;
- d) As commanders of a brigade (for colonels, in the arms where this unit is organized and in every case, whereby Superior Decision the command of a brigade is normally assigned to officers of this grade).

The officers of the General Staff are assigned to the command of units corresponding to their grade, having the regulation and extraordinary tasks of instruction of officers that the superior assigns to them.

8. State the percentage of officers on General Staff duty in war and in peace with respect to -

- a) The total number of officers of the establishment.

- b) Total number of enlisted men of the military establishment.

In time of peace:  $\frac{1}{2}$  of officers with respect to the establishment is 8.0% excl. of "asimilados"

" " " war: not obtainable.

" " " peace:  $\frac{1}{2}$  of enlisted men with respect to the establishment: .7%

" " " war: not obtainable.

8. State whether or not the General Staff controls the supply services. (This is important.)

No.

10. If so, what services does it control and what is its main function?

See reply to question 8.

Has been established.

11. State whether or not there is an organization belonging to our Adjutant General's Department.

Yes, under the name of "Dirección General del Personal" (General Direction of Personnel).

12. If so, briefly what are its duties as defined by law and regulations?

Its duties are as follows:

The General Direction of Personnel attends to all matters relating to the military personnel, "asimilado" personnel "equiparado" personnel and civilian personnel of the Army and its adjuncts in all the situations as are affected by the laws and regulations in force which refer to them as: recruiting; military justice; Army chaplains; general archives of the Army and all affairs affecting the personnel of any category.

13. State the total number of officers and enlisted men assigned to that organization.

Officers:

42 officers } Total commissioned: 46  
4 "asimilados"

Enlisted Men

66 non coms.  
252 volunteers.

133 of the volunteers are "archivistas" and are distributed as clerks, etc. throughout the other Departments, leaving 199 enlisted men in the General Direction of Personnel proper. (See Tables of Organization----Table #2).

14. State whether or not it is a permanent corps or whether the detail system is employed.

The detail system is employed, except for "asimilados".

15. If detailed system is employed state length of detail.

Officers are detailed (appointed by decree or decision by higher authority) and their period of service is variable; being governed always by the needs of the service.

The enlisted men sign a contract for one year, which is renewable.

16. State how and by what means selection is made of officers for this service.

No special qualifications are required for officers assigned to

this department. Any officer may serve in it.

17. State for both peace and war organization, the ratio of officers of such a corps to total number of officers and enlisted men of the military establishment.

Ratio of officers of corps to total number of officers is 2.3% excluding "asimilados" for peace organization.

Ratio of enlisted men other than officers to total number of enlisted men is .8%.

For war organization: not obtainable.

18. State whether or not there is a military and enlisted men attached to the units of supply.

No.

#### Judge Advocate General's Department

19. Give answers to questions 11 to 18, inclusive, substituting the words "Judge Advocate General" for "Ajudant General".

- 18-11. State whether or not there is an organization corresponding to our Judge Advocate General's Department.

Yes. The "Auditoría General de Guerra" and "Consejos" (Councils or Courts-martial).

The "Consejos" are the following:

"Consejo Supremo de Guerra y Marina"---Supreme War and Navy Council.

"Consejo de Guerra Mixto para Jefes y Oficiales del Ejército y Armada"---Mixed War Council for Officers of the Army and Navy.

"Consejo de Guerra Permanente para Tropa"--- Permanent War Council for Troops.

- 18-12. If so, briefly what are its duties as defined by law and regulations?

The duties of the "Auditoría General de Guerra" are as follows:

- 1° To advise the Ministries of War and Marine concerning the execution of organic and administrative laws of the Army and Navy.
- 2° To advise the Ministries of War and Marine in cases of appeal and revision.
- 3° To issue opinion on the charges or indictments that may be drawn up in the Army and Navy in order to insure compliance with legal regulations in force, advising to the effect:
  - a) Their correction, indicating therefor mistakes or defects in procedure, so that same may be duly corrected.
  - b) Their amplification when it is noted that important omissions have been made affecting validity of procedure, pointing out investigations which ought to be extended or done anew.
  - c) The stay of proceedings of all or some of the indictments indicating the kind of stay which corresponds.
  - d) The carrying of cases to a higher court, indicating in this case to what War Council they pertain.
  - e) To amplify disciplinary penalty imposed when cases are being dealt with wherein these penalties should be imposed.
- 4° To issue opinion in preventions which may come up in the Army and Navy, the decision of which corresponds to the Minister

of War or the President of the Nation, in order that the legal regulations in force may be complied with, giving advice as to correction, amplification, in addition of disciplinary punishment or drawing up of charges or indictments.

- 5° To take the place of the Attorney General of the Supreme Council of War and Navy, in case of disability.
- 6° To make pertinent representations to the Divisional Legal Advisers of the Army with the object of establishing a uniform criterion in all the divisions of the Army, and in order that their findings may be adjusted to the regulations in force.
- 7° To attend to the requests for opinion which are sent to it by the "Divisional Legal Advisers" of the Army (Div).

With reference to the "Consejos de Guerra" (war councils or courts-martial) their mission is to try and to pass judgment on the cases corresponding to their jurisdiction.

18-13. State the total number of officers and enlisted men assigned to that organization.

Total number of officers assigned to Auditoria and War Councils:

28 officers and } Total commissioned: 43  
13 "asimilados" " enlisted men: 13

18-14. State whether or not it is a permanent corps or whether the detail system is employed.

The detail system is employed, except for "asimilados".

18-15. If detailed system is employed state length of detail.

Officers are detailed for three years, and detail is renewable.

18-16. State how and by what means selection is made of officers for this service.

Officers are selected for service on War Councils taking their grade into consideration as established in Code of Military Justice.

The personnel of officers for War Councils as to their grade, are selected for service in accordance with the decree in the Code of Military Justice.

18-17. State for both peace and war organization the ratio of officers of such a corps to total number of officers and enlisted men of the military establishment.

% of officers for peace organization is of 3.5% inclusive of "asimilados"  
% of enlisted men for peace organization is of .06 %

18-18. State whether or not such officers and enlisted men are attached to tactical units of command.

Yes, there is an "Auditor" or Judge Advocate for each Division. The enlisted men are not attached.

Inspector General's Department.

20. State whether or not the Inspector General's Department belongs to our Inspector General's Department.

Yes, the "Inspector General del Ejercito." (General Inspection of the Army).

21. If so, what are its objects, difficulties and qualifications?

The chief of the "Inspector General del Ejercito" is also Chief of the General Staff of the Army, and the offices belonging to the department are as follows:

The higher direction of general and special instruction in the military school, i.e. the insurance of uniformity in instruction and efficiency of the preparation of all the troops. Hence, the various inspectors appointed for the Army are assigned for duty in this department. Also it directs the grand manoeuvres or collaboration with the director, who, for this purpose is specially appointed.

Its supervision is exercised, without restriction, on every division of the army or army department under the command of a lieut. colonel or a commander of less seniority or rank. In every other case, however, a special order from superior authority is required to inspect the troops of a division or the branches of a department.

22. Give the total number of officers, with their grades of rank assigned to such duty. If enlisted men are detailed as assistants, give number.

Total number of officers assigned to such duty, according to Tables of Organization for 1919 as follows:

Officers	Asimilados
5 Colonels	1 Veterinarian
3 Lieut. Colonels	3 Bandmasters
4 Majors	
3 Captains	

14

Total commissioned: 17.

Enlisted men

8

23. State whether or not it is a permanent corps or whether the detail system is employed.

Detail system is employed, except for "asimilados".

24. If detailed system is employed state length of detail.

Length of detail is variable. The personnel of officers is appointed by superior decree or resolution, and always is in response to needs of the service.

25. State how and by what means selection is made of officers for this service.

Officers selected for this service are taken from the Register in the different arms and rank in keeping with their duties.

26. State for both peace and war organization, the ratio of officers of such a corps to total number of officers and enlisted men of the military establishment.

Officers: 100 or 10% of total no. 75  
" " " not distributed.

Enlisted Men: Peace organization: 10%  
" " " not distributed.

37. State what percentage of officers and enlisted men are assigned  
to the Medical Department.

No.

Medical Department

38. Give number of officers in Medical Corps with number in each grade.

Number of officers in Medical Corps (on Sept. 10, 1918)

"Asimilados" to rank of Brigadier General.....	1
" " " " Colonel.....	2
" " " " Lt. Colonel.....	10
" " " " Major.....	16
" " " " Captain.....	17
" " " " 1st Lieut.....	<u>47</u>
	93

The number of pharmacists in medical corps on same date:

"Asimilado" to rank of Major.....	1
" " " " Captain.....	3
" " " " 1st Lieut.....	4
" " " " Lieutenant.....	<u>16</u>

26

39. What is the number of medical officers allowed per thousand of strength of the total army?

The number of medical officers allowed per thousand of peace strength of army is 5.4 %

40. Are Dentists and Veterinarians part of the Medical Department? Give number of each showing number in each grade and on what basis their total number is determined.

Yes. Number of dentists in each grade:

"Asimilado" to rank of Captain.....	1
" " " " 1st Lieut.....	3
" " " " Lieutenant.....	<u>3</u>
Total	5

Veterinarians

"Asimilado" to rank of Captain .....	1
" " " " Lieut.....	1
" " " " Sublieut.....	<u>23</u>

Total..... 25

Quartermaster Corps

31. State whether or not there is an organization corresponding to our Quartermaster Corps.

Yes, the "Dirección General de Administración".

33. If so, what are the duties assigned to it by law and regulations?

The "Dirección General de Administración" (General Direction of Administration) has charge of the administration services of the Army and their inspection. This department has also charge of everything relating to reception, distribution and expenditure of funds; distribution of supplies; rations and equipment; purchase of food, clothing, articles for camp and sanitation; fuel; sanitary equipment and other elements necessary for the service and functions of the Army; payment of salaries, pensions, reduced pensions, pay of retired officers; inspection and control of expenditure; supervision of accounts; office of the administrator and paymaster; supervision of military accounts; accounts rendered and book-keeping of all the departments of the Army and other administrative acts, in accordance with the Organization of the Ministry of War; Law creating "Intendencias" (Quartermaster depts.) Book-keeping Law, Budget Law and all others relating to the administrative services of all the branches of the Army.

To issue order for any administrative service and payment therefor. To maintain the inventory and book-keeping connected with War Budget and funds pertaining to the Military Tax. His charge of the veterinary services, remounts for the Army, management and improvement of manoeuvre camps and properties pertaining to the Ministry of War, in general, with the exception of those corresponding to the General Direction of Material.

The Director General of Administration, in his character of "Intendente" (Quartermaster) General of the Army shall exercise the Presidency of the Administrative Committee, created by Law 3305, which committee shall have the attributes, duties and obligations established by said law and its regulations.

33. State whether or not it functions as a separate and independent corps of the Army, or whether it functions as an integral unit under the direction of the General Staff Corps.

This department depends directly from the Ministry of War, and functions as a separate and independent corps of the Army.

34. State ratio of officers and enlisted men in peace and war with respect to total number of officers and enlisted men of the military establishment.

Officers: 4.3 %  
Enlisted  
men: 1.2 "

Finance Department

35. State whether or not there is an organization known as the Finance Department, charged with the responsibility of handling all financial matters pertaining to the military establishment. If not, is it part of that service corresponding to our Quartermaster Corps.

No. The responsibility of handling all funds is assigned to

the General Direction of Administration, corresponding to our Q.M.Corps as stated in 33.

36. If such a department exists, give the number of officers and enlisted personnel by grades, and in the Army type.

No such Department exists.

37. Are civilian employees utilized in administration?

Yes, in General Direction of Administration.

38. If so, what kind?

In the General Direction of Administration civilians are employed in subordinate posts, and as porters.

#### Transportation Corps

39. State whether or not an organization is maintained such as the Transportation Corps.

No, but in the General Direction of Administration the VII Division is known as "Expedition and Transport".

40. Does it function as a separate corps, or as a part of some other branch of the army?

It is part of the General Direction of Administration.

What?

41.(a) Does this Transportation Corps operate all transportation such as rail, water, motor, animal or wheel transportation, or are these matters handled by some other branch of the military establishment?

The VII Division of the General Direction of Administration operates all transportation in general, despatch of provisions, travel orders, orders for transportation of freight and cartage. It is divided into two sections:

Section N. Expedition: of provisions of all kinds coming from depots or elsewhere; receipt at stations and ports of merchandise consigned to the "Intendencia", its delivery to dépôts and cartage in general.

Section O. Transport: All water and land transportation is in its charge. Orders for transportation of official cargo and freights.

How?

(b) Give full and complete answer for this. Give those figures showing both commissioned and enlisted personnel assigned, as well as ratio to total military force in peace and war organization.

The personnel assigned to these sections is comprised in personnel specified for General Direction of Administration.

#### Motor Transport Corps

42.43.44.45. No such organization exists in the Argentine Army.

#### Ordnance Department

46. Give answers to questions 11 to 18, inclusive, substituting the

word "Ordnance" for "Militia art. General".

46-11. State whether or not there is an organization serving similar to our Ordnance Department.

Yes, the "Dirección General de Arsenales".

46-12. If so, briefly indicate the duties as defined by law and regulations?

Its duties are as follows:

The General Direction of Arsenals has charge of all matters relating to experiments, production, purchase, distribution, creation, preparation, conservation and service of war material necessary for the permanent army, its departments, Reserves of State, National Guard and Territorial Guards; National, Federal and Provincial Departments that request it in assistance, be it understood, in everything relating to establishments of production, War arsenals, manufacture of arms, projectiles, ammunition, powder, explosives, vehicles, harnesses, saddlery, etc. Supplying, preservation, distribution and repair of war material of the Army for all destinations and uses. Matters connected with recruiting, service and assignment of personnel connected with the uses of the material. Inspection; keeping of accounts; inventories. Orders for replacing of material and its uses. Studies inherent to improvement and perfection of material. Testing and adoption of models.

It also has charge of the introduction, deposit, delivery, exportation and carriage of arms, munitions, powders and explosives in general, which are introduced into the country by provincial Governments and for sale to the trade, in accordance with Custom House regulations. Administration and exploitation of properties occupied by the Arsenals and those military establishments destined to production of war materials and complementary elements, and their relations with trade and private industry. School of Military Armorer.

The General Direction of Arsenals, comprises the Secretary's office, two divisions and the arsenals, powder-magazines and depots for war materials.

46-13. State the total number of officers and enlisted men assigned to that organization.

The number of officers assigned to organization is 62.

The enlisted men total 513 men divided into three companies for the caring and guarding of arsenals.

In the School of Mechanics there are 200 apprentices. The personnel assigned furthermore comprises 24 "adimilados" including surgeons, Administration officers and pharmacists. The "equiparados" include 6 engaged as assistant to Administration, storekeeper and nurses.

46-14. State whether or not it is a permanent corps or whether the detail system is employed.

The detail system is employed.

46-15. If detailed system is employed state length of detail.

The personnel of officers is appointed by a Superior Decree or Resolution and the period of detail is variable, always taking into consideration needs of the service.

46-16. State how and by what means selection is made of officers for this service.

Selection of officers for this service is made preferentially

from those holding diplomas as Engineers or graduates of the Superior Course of the Military College.

46-17. State for both peace and war organization, the ratio of officers of Signal Corps to total number of officers and enlisted men of the military establishment.

Ratio of officers,	peace organization:	4.3%
" "	war	" not obtainable.
" " enlisted men, peace	"	3.5%
" " war	"	not obtainable.

46-18. State whether in time of peace and wartime, engineers attached to tactical units of signal corps.

Officers and enlisted men assigned to this department are not attached to tactical units of signal corps.

#### Signal Corps

47. State whether or not there is an organization corresponding to our Signal Corps. b) If not, by what branch of the Army are the duties assigned to our Signal Corps handled? c) In such a case does the branch to which such duty is assigned maintain a more or less distinct section for handling signal or communication work?

- A) No.
- b) By the Engineers.
- c) Yes.

In the General Direction of Engineers there is a branch entitled "Radiotelegraphic Service" consisting of 13 officers and 348 enlisted men.

Each Division of the Army (5) has a company of telegraph operators in the Engineer Battalion consisting of 3 officers and 57 enlisted men---10 officers and 385 enlisted men, making a grand total of 33 officers and 533 enlisted men.

46.49.50.51.52.53.54. See #47.

#### Air Service

55. On what basis is the Air Service organized? Does it include balloon and ground service as well as aeroplane or does another branch handle balloon and ground work, including supply?

The air service was organized on the basis of the old Argentine Aero Club which was founded many years ago. Said club was composed of civilians only, and until 1910 was only interested in balloon ascensions. By 1913 the Club became interested in aeroplanes, and many prospective army aviators directed their attention to the club. This was followed by interest on the part of the Government, and in the same year the Army Aviation School was started.

The present Air Service organization includes balloon and ground services. (For detailed information see Report 1804, page 25).

56. Is the Army Air Service independent from that of the Navy or are they subordinated to one another?

Yes, the Army air service is quite separate from that of the Navy. But for purposes of instruction the service at present only the Military Aviation School. The Aerostatic Navy is awaiting return of three of its young officers now being trained in the United States to start a school.

57. State the total number of officers, men, and non-commissioned to air service (a) If possible give the officers number in each grade and what courses they have taken. Number of pilots, observers, aerial engineers, gunners, mechanics, etc.

Officers:

1 Colonel  
1 Lieutenant-Colonel  
2 Majors  
6 Captains  
3 1st Lieutenants  
3 Lieutenants

Non-Commissioned Officers:

1 Sergeant Major  
3 1st Sergeants  
12 Sergeants  
7 Corporals (Lt class)  
3 Corporals

150 Conscripts

Volunteers

30 soldiers  
1 drummer or bugler  
2 clerks

b) Courses for officers to become pilots:

There are five courses: A, B, C, D, E and F, but only course A embraces the instruction to be given officers. This course is to train the officers not only as aviators but also as military observers, specializing individuals for exploration purposes, for observation of artillery fire, for destruction or for combat.

Course A embraces the following subjects:

Theory of mechanical flight  
Science of statics, mechanics, resistance and meters  
Aerostatics  
Drawing  
Training and aerodrome flights  
Outside flight  
Application and special flight  
Accents  
Photography  
Wireless and signals  
Knowledge of the different arms  
War games  
Artillery fire  
Reconnaissance on the terrain  
Aerial reconnaissance  
Observation of artillery fire  
Destructions  
Organization, mobilization and aerial legislation  
Mounting of motors  
Gymnastics  
Equitation  
Fencing  
Automobiles and motor cycles

pe.  
68. Are officers and enlisted men permanently assigned to the air services or are they rotatable? If not, how long is the period of time?

They are detailed for a period which is variable. For instance, an Infantry officer takes the aviation course and on termination of same returns to his regiment. If, however, this same officer becomes an instructor his period of detailment in the Aviation School may last several years.

69. How many part-time flying fields in the country are used to maintain? (Note. If the Army and Navy Air Service is combined, give number of flying fields the Army maintains if there is any distinction.)

One at present. (Note: See Report #1804. While the plans have been drawn up for a more or less extensive Air Service, and approved by the Minister of War (par.4, above report) no budget has been appropriated. Therefore everything is in such a rudimentary state, and tentative, that it is impossible to give comprehensive answers or replies to this and most of the questions on Air Service. This report should be considered more in the light of a supplement to Report #1804)

60. Will civilians, especially officers and enlisted men, who served in the air service during the late war, be permitted to make use of the facilities of army flying fields for practice purposes?

Argentina was a neutral nation. If ex-officers and enlisted men ask permission to make use of the facilities of the army flying field, the request would probably be granted.

61. Will commercial firms be allowed to use such fields for furthering aerial commercial projects?

On special request, as in the case of the Curtis Company, United States, which is represented by Mr. Lawrence Leen, who is now using the field at Palomar. (See Report #1804, page 7, par.16).

62. Will the government subsidize aerial commercial firms so as to have available up to date aerial equipment which in case of war would immediately become available for military purposes?

No.

63. Will the Post Office Department maintain an aerial service employing ex-military flyers for its operatives, same to revert to a military status in case of war?

Nothing yet contemplated in this line.

64. Give the number of aeroplanes it is proposed to maintain for strictly army---and army training---purposes, giving the percentage of bombing, combat, observation, etc., machines.

No plan as yet. Argentina has practically nothing but old machines, most of which were given to it by Italy and France, and it probably expects some from the United States.

#### Tank Corps

65. State the organization of the Tank Corps if one exists.

No such organization exists.

3  
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF  
Executive Division  
MIL. INT. BUREAU

2001-51

NOTE: R. W. B. A. M. I. D. C. G. G.

SUBJECT: Increase in Pay of Argentine Army. WAR DEPARTMENT

NOV 25 1919

From: R.C. ----- Economic

No. 1818 Date: October 1, 1919

Replies to No. "Finance" 10 Date: Nov 25, 1919

With reference to Report No. 1818, dated August 26, 1919  
the following from "La Prensa" September 28, 1919 is of interest:

The War Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has decided in favor of proposed increases in pay of the army, and the matter will be discussed by the Chamber in the near future so that the new scale of pay will be included in the 1920 Budget.

The total increase in Army Appropriation will be about \$3,319,300 m.n. and in the Navy, \$1,800,000.

The increase of pay will be in the following proportions:

Field Officers and officers of fighting units:

9 Generals of Division	)	Pay increased \$150 m.n. per month ea.
13 Brigadier Generals	)	Pay increased \$150 m.n. per month ea.
79 Colonels	)	" " 200 " " "
146 Lieut. Colonels	)	" " 150 " " "
195 Majors	)	" " 100 " " "
273 Captains	)	" " 160 " " "
284 1st Lieutenants	)	" " 90 " " "
237 Lieutenants	)	" " 40 " " "
179 Sub-lieutenants	)	" " 10 " " "

Field officers and officers of the Army "asimilados" to active service:

5 Brigadier Generals	)	Pay increased \$150 m/n per month ea.
10 Colonels	)	" " 200 " " "
23 Lieut. Colonels	)	" " 150 " " "
35 Majors	)	" " 100 " " "
54 Captains	)	" " 160 " " "
93 1st Lieutenants	)	" " 90 " " "
74 Lieutenants	)	" " 40 " " "
Sub- 192 Lieutenants	)	" " 10 " " "

Non-commissioned officers and troops of rank during April on active service.

23 Sergeant Majors	Pay Increases	150.00	or month each
336 1st Sergeants	"	"	"
310 Sergeants	"	"	"
310 Corporals(1st class)	"	"	"
331	"	"	"

Non-commissioned officers and troops of rank April on active service.

118 Sergeant Majors	Pay Increases	150.00	or month each
130 1st Sergeants	"	"	"
110 sergeants	"	"	"
36 Corporals(1st class)	"	"	"

The total for the Navy increase is \$1,320.00 as mentioned above, proportional increases being made in pay of Admiral down to sailors.

SUBJECT: Military items REC'D. M.L.B., O.C.S. DEC 26 1919  
Argentine.

From: R.C. ----- COMM<sup>I</sup>T *HOLY*

No. 1873 Date: November 1, 1919

Replies to No. .... Date: ..., 19  
"Military Po. er----3"

The closing events of the military year, similar to those of the past one, are the "regional exercises" which have taken the place of general manoeuvres held formerly.

This year, exercises are being held by the five divisions of the Army separately, concentration marches and general preliminary arrangements having started about the middle of October.

The troops of the first division of the Army concentrated at Campo de Mayo, and the officer in command of the first division, Colonel Martín Rodríguez, accompanied by his general staff, has established his headquarters at Campo de Mayo.

The second division of the Army has concentrated near Luján (Province of Buenos Aires, about 2 hours' by train from capital).

The different units of the third division of the Army are to concentrate near Yuquerí (Province of Entre Ríos).

So far nothing has been published concerning the particular activities of the fourth and fifth divisions.

Regiment 1 of Artillery (belonging to 1st Division of the Army) was sent during the latter part of the month of October to Chascomús, province of Buenos Aires, under command of Colonel Martínez Pita in order to undertake campaign exercises, and in particular, artillery fire and experiments. The most interesting feature of this will be combined exercises of firing in conjunction with aeroplane observation. Colonel Pita, promptly took steps to insure success of aeroplane cooperation and has had a landing ground prepared, and two wireless stations set up.

The machines taking part set out for Chascomús on October 31, 1919. There were five of these, two French and three Argentine ones, as members of the French Mission offered to cooperate, and direct firing in exactly the same way as during late European War. The American aviator, Lawrence Leon, also offered to cooperate with one of his 90 HP Curtiss machines.

The machines mentioned above and pilots are described as follows:

Caudron, 80 HP; pilot:	Captain Albarracín (Argentine Army)
Spa, 180 HP;	" Captain Zanni, "
S.V.A. 220 HP	" Lieut. Perodi, "
Breguet 300 HP	" Lieut. Prieur (French Aviation Mission)
Breguet 300 HP	" Mr. Clereté "

On the arrival of the aviators at Chascomús, they began work at once, and for the first time in the Argentine Army, aviation was used to indicate and correct firing, by means of wireless communications transmitted from the machines to the station on the ground. The stations were in charge of Sergeant Calame of the French Mission and of Lieut. Udry, Argentine Army.

Great success attended this work, and the commander of the first division of the Army, General Uriburu, congratulated the

French and Argentine aviators very warmly.

Concerning the exercises of the third division of the Army, it is reported that these exercises will be very interesting and instructive from various points of view. They are to take place in the east of the provinces of Entre Ríos and Corrientes and will cover a period of 30 days----to wit, from November 4 to 24, and comprise a lengthy programme of concentration marches, to be effected by two nucleuses of troops with equivalent numbers in each. Exercises and experiments in artillery firing, campaign service work, and modern fortifications, in accordance with methods employed in the European conflict.

The troops of this division of the Army will be subdivided into two groups as stated previously. One of these groups will concentrate at a town called Concepción del Uruguay, in the South of the Province of Entre Ríos, and the Curuzú-Cuatiá region in Corrientes will be the rendez-vous for the other. From these two places the nucleus's will advance, effecting campaign services as if before the enemy, and will meet in the Concordia region near Yuquerí River. At this place, the period of Cavalry manoeuvres will really commence, as well as of the three detachments, and the whole will terminate with brigade exercises.

In view of the manner in which these exercises have been planned, the majority of the troops comprised in the third division of the Army will be moved from their ordinary stations, and therefore a large number of troops belonging to all the arms, will travel over the roads of the provinces of Corrientes and Entre Ríos. Among other organizations the following are mentioned as being on the move: Regiments 3, 6, 9 and 11 of Cavalry; Regiments 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Infantry; battalion 3 of Engineers; Regiment 5 of Artillery(campaign) and a group of mountain artillery.

To these troops will be added those of the War and Cavalry Schools, both of which will take advantage of the meeting with the forces of the division to undertake annual practical campaign

It is reported that the Minister of War will be present at the final exercises of the third division, and will probably leave for Concordia on or about November 20, 1919, in order to be there for the last four days, considered of most importance as far as exercises to be accomplished are concerned. Probably the Secretary to the Ministry of War and his two aides will accompany the Minister, also the General Staff of the Army.

On termination of the manoeuvres in the Yuquerí region, the troops will camp in the vicinity of Concordia, where it is planned to hold some celebrations of a military nature, including a review of the troops by the Ministry of War.

The following is from "La Prensa" of November 14, 1919.

"The third division of the army will complete final exercises today or tomorrow, and on termination of these the General Staff will move headquarters to the town of Concordia. On November 16th the troops will be reviewed by General Oliveira Cezar, and will parade afterwards in that town.

To witness these final exercises, the review, and the parade, Colonel John D. Long, the United States Military Attaché, arrived yesterday in Concordia, having been specially invited by the commander of these forces.

Respecting the discharge of the conscripts pertaining to this year's class, it is said that the date fixed has been changed, and the men will not be discharged until after the harvest, as it is necessary to have a sufficient number of soldiers available in case of strikes. It is probable therefore that the men will be retained in the Army until December 31st at least, and the new class will not join up until March 1st, 1920.

The following item is taken from "La Union" of Nov. 4, 1918.

"The Military Attachés of the United States, Bolivia and Spain, Colonels John P. L. n., Carlos Nunez del Prado and Captain Chacel Noronha, respectively, visit a the military college yesterday.

On arrival at the establishment, the visitors were received by the Director, Colonel Julian and various instructors, with whom the attachés went over the school. The three attachés expressed themselves as much gratified with their visit."

In an article entitled "Salaries are always sufficient---for others", "La Union" states the following (under date November 1/18).

"Colonel Vacarezza, General Secretary of the Ministry of War, has always been an implacable enemy of increased pay for military attachés. Whenever the matter came up for discussion Colonel Vacarezza's opposition has been insurmountable. He always sustained that pay received was more than sufficient. However, the Executive Power one day appoints the Colonel Military Attaché to the Embassy in Washington. Then, a strange thing happens, for Colonel Vacarezza after studying his income, and the volume of his future expenses, decides----to resign!"

The Executive Power recently signed a decree modifying regulations concerning military pensions. The pensions will be distributed in the future as follows:

In case of widow and legitimate children, half will be for the widow, and the other half divided equally among the legitimate children. In case of widow and natural children, half will go to the widow and the other half to be divided equally among natural(illegitimate) children. In case of widow, legitimate and illegitimate children, half will go to the widow and the other half to be divided between legitimate and illegitimate children, as established by article 357<sup>e</sup> of the Civil Code. In case children only(legitimate) pension will be divided equally among them. In case of illegitimate children only, pension to be divided equally among them. In case of both legitimate and illegitimate children, pension to be divided among them as per article 357<sup>a</sup>, mentioned above.

The War Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has had under consideration for some time an Army Bill----which was presented to Congress in May, 1918, and whereby various modifications are introduced into the present laws. Principal among these, is the duration of the period of conscription, which will be increased to two years as explained below:

The 30 years' of age class and those others who may be drafted at the same time, will be drafted completely and each man shall receive a number. From these shall be decided those to serve in the Navy, in accordance with laws in force. To the army, a minimum of 25,000 men must be incorporated, than is 10,000 more than at the present time. Of these 25,000, a fifth part, or 5,000 men must serve for two years in the army, while the rest will serve only one year as heretofore.

The military service of students, which at present is reduced to three months, will also be changed. At 18 years of age, the student must state whether or not he desires to become a candidate to a reserve officer, and he will be called upon for six months' service. These six months shall be divided into two annual periods of three months each.

Another of the points touched on in the bill is that no one may enter the Argentine Army permanently, who is not an Argentine citizen. Further, though unimportant modifications are established in connection with system of promotion.

The following items of unusual interest are contained in the Boletín Militar as follows:

No.5430,1st Part, October 6,1918.

"The Executive Power of the Nation decrees-----  
Art 1º The Commanders of Army Divisions, shall issue the calling up, medical examination, distribution and service of the conscripts of the 1918 class, and other citizens of classes pertaining to former years, who, for any reason, are to enter into this year's draft, in order to comply with their period of service in the Army or the Navy in accordance with the Boletín:

(In the Boletín Militar is given the complete title totals of which are:

Drafted	To convocate(call up)	To incorporate	
	Army	Navy	Army
66.830	5,500	36.771	3,500 17.743

No.1420 (2nd Part) October 16,1918.

"The General Director of Administration communicates to the Army that for mounted arms, canvas leggings will no longer be used. The units having a stock of these on hand shall return same to the General Direction of Administration".

No.5440,(1st Part) October 26,1918.

"The Executive Power of the Nation in a Cabinet Meeting decrees that the authorization accorded the General Direction of Sanitation of the Army, to purchase drugs and sanitary materials be increased by £10,000 or its equivalent in Argentine money.  
These materials will be purchased abroad."

From "The Standard" Buenos Aires, Nov.16,1918.

Commander Deuil, the new military attaché to the French Legation has arrived in Buenos Aires, and will take over his post this week.

From "La Union" Buenos Aires, Nov.13,1918.

The Italian Legation has announced that Major Tulio Begnini, has been appointed Military Attaché to the Italian Legation before the Argentine Government.